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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1151



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## INTERNATIONAL

### ISLAM'S INFLUENCE IN PAST, PRESENT EXPLAINED

Moscow NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA in Russian No 3, May-Jun 81 (signed to press 5 May 81) pp 161-171

[Article by Larisa Mikhaylovna Yefimova, candidate of historical sciences, docent at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and author of several scientific articles on the Muslim movement in present-day Indonesia: "Islam in History and in Today's World"]

[Text] Recently, particularly after the Iranian revolution, the world has been talking about the "rebirth of Islam." Islam\* is a religion widely professed in the world, second only to Christianity in terms of its number of followers. According to the World Islamic League, there are now almost 1 billion Muslims, more than 600 million of whom live in 49 states where this religion is professed by the overwhelming majority of the population, while the rest are scattered throughout the world and represent varying percentages of the population in different countries. More than 30 countries have proclaimed Islam their official ideology although they are essentially secular states. Some of them, however—Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Libya and Kuwait—are trying to incorporate the canons of the Muslim religion in political and economic life. In these countries Islamic dogma lies at the basis of the government structure and civil and criminal law and regulates the standards of morality and everyday life.

"The revolution in Iran, a major event in international life in recent years, has a distinctive character. In spite of all its complexity and contradictory nature, it is essentially an anti-imperialist revolution, although internal and external reactionary forces are striving to change its nature," General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee L. I. Brezhnev said in the accountability report to the 26th party congress.<sup>1</sup>

In February 1979 the passage of new laws was announced in Pakistan, "drawn up in line with Islamic doctrine": on Muslim religious taxes, the protection of the private sector and the establishment of shari'a courts. Criminal law became much more rigid. President Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan announced that these changes would mark the beginning of the transformation of Pakistan's social mores into an "Islamic way of life."

In the last decade the number of Muslims making the hajj (pilgrimage) to Mecca has risen. In 1978 the number of pilgrims reached 2 million. These people, who came from 70 countries, represented various races and social strata, from the wealthiest oil sheiks to the poorest of the poor. Young people are also taking a new interest in Islam.

\* Islam (Arab.) = submission.

Islam has also been put to active use in international relations. The idea of Muslim solidarity, the creation of a political and economic association of Muslim countries and peoples on the basis of their common religion, is being proposed with increasing insistence. Appeals have been made to base relations between Muslim countries on Islamic principles and to act as a united front in the United Nations and other international forums. The Islamic Conference Organization, an intergovernmental organization of Muslim countries, is playing a more important role. An Islamic development bank has been founded and is offering grants and loans to traditionally Muslim states. Non-governmental international Muslim unions and associations are becoming more lively. These organizations and church officials propose their own solutions for the most diverse problems, often from a reactionary position, without any consideration for ongoing socioeconomic processes.

When we discuss the significance of the "Muslim phenomenon" in today's world, we must also consider occurrences within this phenomenon which are weakening the unity of the Muslim countries, such as Egyptian President A. Sadat's Camp David bargain with the United States and Israel, the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, the fight over the Western Sahara and the general inability of the traditionally Islamic countries to settle their affairs collectively, on the basis of their common religion.

Contradictory events, often diametrically opposed in terms of purpose, are also occurring within these countries. On the one hand, the banner of Islam is being used as a cover by those who are striving to preserve the influence of monarchs, dictators and reactionary bourgeois regimes, using Islam for the ideological brainwashing of the population in the spirit of obscurantism, anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and passing off medieval obscurantism as progress. On the other hand, Islam is not being refuted by progressive forces in states which are conducting national and social reform and advocate non-capitalist development and a socialist orientation. For example, attempts are being made in Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah to build a society free of exploitation and oppression on the basis of the "Third World theory," which would be distinct from other social structures. What is more, Islam has been declared "the basis of world scientific and social progress."

In the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan the first conference of ulama (Muslim theologians) and clergy in the country's history was convened and expressed support for the steps being taken by the present leadership. It must be said, however, that some of the Muslim religious leaders took the side of the counterrevolutionary rebels, covering up their true motives with slogans about the "protection of Islam."

At first glance it seems curious that Muslim religious officials and Islamic institutions have become more active and that members of various social strata in countries with differing cultural traditions and differing political philosophies are turning to religion now, at a time when science and technology are developing rapidly, the secrets of the atom are being probed, outer space and the world ocean are being explored, a process of secularization is spreading throughout the world, political, social and cultural institutions are being freed of religious influence and secular standards are being introduced into various spheres of public life and public thinking in the East. What lies at the basis of this Islamic revival?

Naturally, we are not dealing with some kind of renaissance of this ancient religion. Its definite revival is the result of specific historical factors.

Islam does not differ in any way from other world religions in its essence or social functions. From the standpoint of Marxism-Leninism, any religion gives people a distorted view of superior natural and social forces, it is the opposite of science and it is the most conservative form of social consciousness. Islam, however, has a few distinctive features which establish certain prerequisites for the penetration of politics and modern ideology by this religion; it is a combination of secular, as well as spiritual, principles and strives to encompass all of the spheres of the life and activity of believers. This peculiarity of the Muslim\* religion is connected with the history of its origins in the mid-seventh century A.D. in Arabia and the formation of the first Islamic community in Mecca. Its founder, Muhammad (born in approximately 570, died 8 June 632), who is called a prophet by believers, was not only the spiritual leader of the converts to the new religion, but also their political leader. He took charge of all facets of life in the community as a whole and regarded himself as the instructor of each individual Muslim. This is why theologians maintain that Islam is not simply a religion, but a way of life in the broadest sense of the term.

Muslim precepts mark the boundaries of the spiritual and social life of individuals, they regulate family law and criminal law and permeate the entire social and government structure. This multileveled nature of Islam caused its followers to acquire the habit of evaluating all events and phenomena through the prism of sacred religious canons--the Koran and the Sunna (the life of the prophet Muhammad)--and traditional Muslim law--the shari'a (a collection of religious, ethical and legal instructions).

The all-encompassing nature of Islam and the fact that it is younger than other world religions, such as Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity and Judaism, and is therefore, according to Muslim theologians, the most perfect of these world religions, as one which has adopted their good points and discarded their defects, are used by these theologians to try to substantiate the thesis that Islam can benefit anyone at any time and is inseparable from the ideological and political development of the Muslim people, both in the past and in the present.

The preservation of religion's strong influence in the social and political life of the Islamic peoples has been promoted, to a considerable degree, by the peculiarities of their historical development and cultural traditions. If we look at the history of the traditionally Islamic countries, we can see that political struggles, social movements and the development of social thought were closely connected with the Muslim religion.

In the Middle Ages Islam, just as Christianity in Europe, was the dominant form of social consciousness among the Muslim peoples. Their medieval culture--their philosophy, science, art and literature--developed in this channel. World science and culture were supplemented by the works of such outstanding scholars and thinkers in the Muslim world as Ibn Rushd, Avicenna, Farabi, Biruni, Omar Khayam and many others. Islam also performed the function of a state ideology. It served as a means of reinforcing the feudal domination of the oppressed masses in the Arabian Caliphate, the Ottoman Empire and the state of the Great Moghuls.

\* Muslim (Arab.) = one who submits.



Islam was used as ideological justification in the power struggles between feudal groups. Internal battles in the caliphate had already created a rift in the Muslim community in the reign of the first "just" caliphs. The Shi'a\* Party (supporters of Caliph Ali, the prophet's cousin and son-in-law), representing the political opposition, began to seek grounds for its claims to power in the Koran and the Sunna and, as a result, soon turned into the Shiite religious current, diverging from the main Sunni current primarily in matters involving religious dogma. The Shiite current spread through Iran and Iraq and later gained many followers in some other countries: Yemen, Syria, India and Pakistan.

Although Islam had taken shape as a philosophy upholding feudalism, as a means of accelerating class-formation process in Arabia and, in the final analysis, as a means of strengthening the dominion of feudal relations, the Koran, the Sunna and the shari'a still reflected some of the beliefs of the tribal order, such as ideas about universal justice and the condemnation of excesses, corruption, theft and usury. For this reason, Islam began to serve as a means of expressing the wishes of the oppressed masses even in the early stages of the caliphate's existence. The liberation movements of non-Arabs within this state structure were also accompanied by Muslim slogans. The Arab laboring public also turned to Islam when it was subjected to feudal exploitation, associating its ideals of social equality and justice with Islam. These movements took the form of religious sectarianism. The people's dream of a better life evolved into "heresies" and appeals to restore the "original purity" of Islam. The oppressed people could rely on Islam because the wording of its principles in the Koran and the Sunna, which were also recorded in the shari'a, could be used to prove the legality of absolutely different social practices.

The first social demonstration accompanied by the motto of a return to the "true faith" was the Kharijite\*\* movement in the middle of the seventh century. It marked the beginning of the first Muslim current distinct from orthodox Islam. The socio-political principles of the Kharijites reflected their desire for freedom from the oppression, exploitation, coercion and brutality of local feudal lords and the Arab aristocracy in the caliphate.

The uprisings of the black Zinj slaves began at almost the same time as the Kharijite movement. Their preachings were clothed in the form of new, previously unknown verses of the Koran. Although their uprisings were brutally suppressed, they led to the gradual demise of the institution of slavery in the caliphate.

Appeals to return to the "purity of original Islam" were also used by the Wahabi (named after the founder of this current, Muslim theologian Muhammad ibn Abd al-Wahab), the adherents of a religious current which sprang up in Arabia in the middle of the 18th century and later played an important role in the history of the entire Arabian East. Their religious slogans calling for the stricter observance of the principle of monotheism and the avoidance of the overglorification of local and tribal saints concealed tangible political goals--the unification of the small separate feudal principalities and independent tribes within a single state, which later became Saudi Arabia.

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\* Shi'a (Arab.) = the party.

\*\* Khavarij (Arab.) = seceder.

Islam's influence in the spheres of politics and ideology acquired new impetus as a result of the capitalist powers' colonial expansion. When they began to infiltrate Asia and Africa, a struggle was launched by all of the people against these foreign enslavers. During its initial stage, which lasted almost until the end of the 19th century, the anticolonial demonstrations took place under the influence of the ideology of feudal patriotism--in favor of the restoration of the previous order and in defense of Islam against Christianity.

The main force of resistance was the peasantry, but urban merchant and craftsmen strata also played a part. Due to the level of social development at that time, before the establishment of nations, the idea of the need for unity in the struggle against the foreigners primarily took the form of unification on a religious basis. In response to the colonizers' subjugation and denigration of the local culture, national pride and dignity of the local population and in response to the sense of inferiority with which this population was instilled, a strong desire to idealize the pre-colonial past arose. The Muslim people of Asia and Africa tried to oppose the foreigners with their own language, traditions and unique way of life, an integral part of which was Islam. Its spiritual traditions were contrasted to the Christianity that came from Europe. In the eyes of the Muslim masses, Islam represented a symbol of their past independence. The concept of jihad--"holy war"--which was used to justify Arab conquests in the Middle Ages was utilized as an appeal to fight against the infidels and foreigners--the European colonizers.

The people's war led by Diponegoro in Java and other anti-Dutch uprisings in 1825-1930 in various parts of Indonesia and the Mahdist rebellions of the late 19th century in the Sudan against English enslavement, which was a major event in the history of the African people's liberation struggle against colonialism, were manifestations of the jihad.

Anticolonial uprisings under the banner of Islam were often accompanied by anti-feudal demonstrations and demands for social equality and social justice. The alliance that already existed at that time between internal feudal reactionary forces and foreign enslavers was one of the reasons that popular movements against the European colonizers were simultaneously directed against local ruling circles, who were viewed by the people as agents of the penetration of the Asian and African countries by the alien European influence. This was true of the Babite uprisings of the mid-19th century in Iran against foreign capital and local shahs. These uprisings, which spread through the entire country, were joined by craftsmen, petty and middle merchants and peasants and were headed by Muslim religious officials. The founder of Babism, Muhammad Ali, proclaimed himself "Bab,"\* prophesied the imminent coming of the "Mahdi"\*\*, and appealed for social justice and the eradication of obsolete rituals. The Babites demanded the expulsion of the foreigners and wanted to establish a "kingdom of equality and justice" in Iran. Although their ideology took the form of a Shiite "heresy," it was more sociopolitical than religious in character. In this way, belief in Islam became one of

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\* Bab (Pers.) = gate.

\*\* Mahdi (Arab.) = the hidden imam; that is, the descendant of the prophet Muhammad who, according to the Shiites, will bring believers the true text of the Koran and will establish truth and justice on earth.

the forms of the nationalist response of laboring people and middle strata to colonial enslavement, and its slogans began to be used more and more frequently for the purpose of political struggle, while colonialism and the Christian missionary activity it encouraged helped to consolidate the Muslim religious beliefs of the broad masses of the faithful in these countries.

The Afro-Asian national liberation movement against imperialist enslavement entered a new stage with the "awakening of Asia" by the first Russian revolution of 1905-1907. The new classes of the bourgeoisie and proletariat entered the arena of ideological and political struggle in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The establishment of nations continued. The ideology of feudal patriotism gradually outlived its usefulness. It was replaced by a new ideology--bourgeois and petty bourgeois nationalism--as the main banner of the national liberation movement, which became one of the basic factors in the social development of the Asian and African countries.

Some bourgeois nationalists who were striving to make a break with the feudal past and were influenced by the development of capitalism in their own countries began to believe that the progress of the Asian and African people would only be possible through Europeanization. They were supported in this by the colonizers, who covered up the exploitative essence of their policy with references to the Europeans' "civilizing mission" in the backward East. For most of the Afro-Asian Europeanized intelligentsia, Western criteria became the criteria of true progress. Although they believed that they were promoting the development of their people, these bourgeois nationalists helped to strengthen the influence of imperialism, which not only controlled the economies of the Afro-Asian people but were also trying to control their minds and souls by forcing the Western way of life on them.

This was unacceptable to the petty bourgeois nationalists, who expressed the views of urban and rural middle strata and a certain segment of the laboring masses. They were much more aware than the grand national bourgeoisie of the destructive effects of capitalist development in their countries and the preponderance of foreign capital. The move by some members of the wealthy classes of the Eastern societies to the European way of life and European culture strengthened the petty bourgeois nationalists' attachment to traditional forms of ideology and religion as a means of resisting the spread of Western influence.

The petty bourgeois nationalists tried to combine their bourgeois democratic ideals with the need for struggle against the colonizers' domination of economic, political, spiritual and cultural life. Their anti-imperialist and, in some cases, anticapitalist feelings were expressed in appeals for the resistance of Western civilization and for loyalty to everything that was uniquely national.

At the same time, a new process was taking place in the minds of the Asian and African people at the turn of the century: The religious outlook was gradually making way for political secular ideals. The national liberation movement, which had formerly been conducted to the accompaniment of essentially religious slogans, began to take on a secular nature under the leadership of the national bourgeoisie, which had adopted Western organizational forms. This was most apparent in the actions of Kemal Ataturk, who was striving for Turkey's modernization and progress on a secular basis, with the use of Western models, but was also fighting against imperialist expansion and for the national economic, political and spiritual independence of the country. Nonetheless, Muslim nationalism, which was still an



important element of the bourgeois and petty bourgeois outlook in the dependent and colonial countries, continued to exert a fairly strong influence on the liberation struggle.

By the end of the colonial period, which came after World War II, however, religion's functions in society had diminished and it was gradually losing its status as the principal regulating force.

After the attainment of political independence, the theocratic model of social development was not supported by the majority of the population in many liberated countries. As a rule, the institution of government was of a secular nature. This did not mean, however, that religion was being abandoned. On the contrary, it was assigned an extremely important role in the official ideology of the Muslim countries. Their ruling circles used it as an integral part of the political superstructure. Secular factors became more important in matters concerning national and economic construction, but Islam remained a strong spiritual force and an important means of influencing the masses. The ruling elite sometimes tried to keep the clergy out of spheres that were not directly related to religious functions. In this way, secular authorities preserved the possibility of using Islam for political purposes, but only under their control. In particular, Islam was expected to strengthen national unity and was equated with patriotism in the struggle against enemies threatening the state.

It is interesting that many opposition forces in the Muslim countries also use Islam for their own purposes, often accusing ruling parties of distorting Islamic principles or of failing to ensure their full observance. The influence of this religion is also taken into account by the leaders of the traditionally Islamic countries which have chosen the socialist course of development.

All of this stems from the fact that the overwhelming majority of the population in the Muslim countries still has strong attachments to this religion. This is due to the peculiarities of the socioeconomic and political development of the traditionally Islamic states. One of the specific features of their social order is the high percentage of pre-bourgeois traditional social orders. It is precisely these orders that constitute the basis of the life and activity of such classes and social strata as the peasantry, the petty bourgeoisie and pre-proletarian and semiproletarian urban and rural strata, for whom loyalty to Islam is an integral part of their mentality and outlook. Even today, they still approach most events in their personal, social and political lives from the standpoint of Muslim dogma.

Therefore, there are a number of substantial prerequisites of a historical, socioeconomic and political nature that dictate Islam's influence in the domestic and foreign policy of the Muslim countries. The flare-up of this influence in our day is connected with the peculiarities of the present stage in the development of these countries, distinguished by the intensification of the anti-imperialist, national liberation and class struggle.

In the 1970's the eradication of colonialism was completed and imperialist exploitation ceased to exist in its old forms. Most of the former colonies and semi-colonies embarked on the path of independent development. The young developing countries now represent around two-thirds of the 154 states belonging to the United Nations. Each year they play a more important role in the international

arena and, because they constitute the majority of UN members, they have become an important factor in world politics. Their significance in world economic relations is considerable because a sizable portion of all raw materials and energy resources is concentrated in these countries. The young independent states are no longer one of capitalism's political reserves in confrontation and competition between the two world systems; they are gradually becoming allies in the struggle for world peace and social progress.

Imperialism, however, does not wish to reconcile itself to the prospect of a complete loss of control over the liberated countries. As General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium L. I. Brezhnev stressed, "the more firmly the states that have won their independence try to stand on their own, the more persistently imperialists try to inhibit their development, force them to regress, and restore their own lost influence in these states."<sup>2</sup> The imperialist powers are feverishly searching for new ways and means of preserving their influence and increasing the dependence of the liberated countries on the world capitalist system. The old brand of colonialism has been replaced by neocolonialism, the means and methods of which are constantly being changed and adapted to the present character of the liberation struggle of the people in the developing countries.

One of the main targets of Western imperialist strategy is the region where Islam has been traditionally widespread--the Muslim countries. They possess two-thirds of the oil in the capitalist world. Of the 13 OPEC countries, which account for 65 percent of oil production and 92 percent of oil exports in the capitalist world, 9 are Muslim. Oil from the Islamic countries in the Persian Gulf zone represents 25 percent of U.S. oil imports and two-thirds of Western European imports. Although the Muslim states are the major source of manpower in the world capitalist system, the laborers in these countries are among the most underprivileged, exploited and oppressed in the world. For this reason, they represent explosive and highly flammable matter in the world capitalist system. The processes occurring within these countries are also having a serious effect on currency and financial matters in the world capitalist economy. In 1976, 41 percent of all the liquid assets of the central banks, treasuries and government financial agencies in the capitalist world belonged to the developing countries, and more than half of them belonged to oil exporters. The increasing importance of the role of the Muslim states' labor resources, the dramatically increased consumption of their raw materials in the world economy, their larger share of the capitalist world processing industry and the high percentage of monetary resources accumulated in some of them all attest to their heightened role in the production potential of the capitalist world.

In recent years the Islamic countries have become a significant factor in world politics, representing around one-third of the UN membership; furthermore, 41 states belong to the intergovernmental Islamic Conference Organization, the influence of which has grown considerably in the international political arena. Their role is also significant from the geopolitical standpoint: They cover a huge part of the Eastern Hemisphere, from Indonesia in the east to Morocco in the west, and from Iran in the north to Tropical Africa in the south. Important world strategic lines of communication pass through this region, where the interests of many states come together.

International imperialism has paid much more attention to the Muslim countries in recent years. In these countries, just as in the rest of the developing world, the national liberation movement against imperialism and neocolonialism is winning new victories, and progressive regimes are taking power, some of which have decided on a non-capitalist course of development and have chosen the socialist course. The policy and ideology of these states, regardless of their class affiliations and convictions, have led them to recognize the need for qualitative change in the social order, including a rise in the standard of living of the broad popular masses, the nationalization of foreign property, the institution of agrarian reforms, the organization of planning and the reinforcement of government's economic role.

In the first half of the 1970's the countries of the Near and Middle East nationalized foreign assets in the oil industry. This dealt a perceptible blow to the positions of U.S. and Western European monopolistic capital. Foreign oil companies were almost completely crowded out of Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait; they retained their influence only in a few small Arab emirates, but they did not leave this region. Now they are investing their capital in related branches of the economy, particularly in the petrochemical industry in the second half of the 1970's. Almost all of the leading U.S. and Western European petrochemical companies are making these investments. Metallurgical firms are also quite active here, and large sums are being invested in various branches of the processing industry.

Foreign investments in the Muslim states have another important purpose in addition to the thirst for profits: the intensification of the capitalist development of these states and their fuller inclusion in the world capitalist economy, controlled by monopolistic capital. Dictatorial pro-Western regimes are propagated in these countries (for example, the shah's regime in Iran), and moderate bourgeois reformism is supported. Another obvious neocolonial method is the creation of "sub-imperialist" centers--bases of support in various parts of the developing world. According to the plans of neocolonial strategists, their policy should follow the lead of imperialist policy. On these terms, the imperialists are willing to support the claims of ruling circles in these countries to a dominant position in their respective regions. These support points (Israel and Egypt) are supposed to serve as a counterbalance to anti-imperialist and socialist forces in various parts of the world. The imperialists would also like Indonesia to play this role in Southeast Asia, and Saudi Arabia to join Israel and Egypt in performing this function in the Persian Gulf zone and Middle East. Prior to the antimonarchic revolution, they were also relying on Iran.

The United States has declared South, Southwest and Southeast Asia and the Near and Middle East spheres of its "special interests." The Egyptian-Israeli bargain, directed against the Arabs, was proclaimed Washington's "strategic asset," and the Persian Gulf zone was declared its "sphere of vital interest." The U.S. naval presence is being augmented in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, and bases are being sought in northeast Africa and the Middle East. At the end of 1978 the "Carter Doctrine" was announced, with the concept of the "crescent of crisis" as one of its elements. This crescent supposedly stretches from Bangladesh to southern Africa, taking in Pakistan, Iran and the Persian Gulf. American politicians are trying to blame "Moscow's intrigues" for the intensification of the national liberation and social movement in the Asian and African countries.



The neocolonialists are forcing the Muslim states to agree to military cooperation for the purpose of putting them in a position of long-term military-technical dependence on the Western countries. When the shah was in power, Iran spent, according to official data, more than 19.5 billion dollars for military purposes between 1972 and 1978. Saudi Arabia placed military orders totaling 15 billion dollars in 1978 and 1979. In the next 3 years Egypt will acquire American military equipment and ammunition worth almost 5 billion dollars. The military expenditures of the United Arab Emirates are now almost 800 million dollars a year, or 30 percent of the state budget. All of this is being done to gain allies and social support in the armed forces of the Muslim states, particularly among the officers.

At present, the most important feature of neocolonial policy is its social overtones. It is gambling on class conflicts. Processes of social differentiation are becoming more pronounced in the developing countries taking the capitalist course. The conflicting economic interests and political positions of exploited and exploiting classes and strata are becoming increasingly distinct. "Outbursts of social protest, arising from the dissatisfaction of the proletariat, the peasants who are being exploited more and more harshly and are vegetating in a state of poverty, young people whose hopes are unanswered, and other social strata... are much stronger than those of 10-15 years ago."

Frightening the national bourgeoisie in the Muslim countries with talk about mounting socialist discontent and the potential danger of class conflicts, as well as the "communist threat" and "Moscow's intrigues," imperialism is trying to win the bourgeoisie over to its own side and rally support for itself on the basis of class union. The neocolonialists hope that the grand national bourgeoisie in these states will regard them as its allies in the struggle against progressive forces.

The United States and other Western powers are organizing financial cooperation with the stronger bourgeoisie in the oil-producing countries, attaching its "petrodollars" to their own private and government capital. Imperialism is also looking for allies in the new substrata of Muslim societies--bureaucratic and technocratic groups, with their characteristic reactionary attitudes and tendency toward corruption and their distinctive cosmopolitan features and affection for the Western way of life. Attempts are also being made to utilize part of the intelligentsia's penchant for Western culture in the hope of winning its support. Particular attention is being given to school and university students in the Muslim countries, who are being subjected to intensive pro-Western political and ideological propaganda. It should be stressed that widespread propaganda about the Western way of life is now one of the major aspects of neocolonial activity in the young national states, particularly the Muslim countries. This mass cultural and ideological expansion is arousing negative feelings in the Islamic peoples, causing them to return to their own way of life, with its unique features, to all that distinguishes their culture and traditions from the Western way of life. Just as in the past, this nationalist reaction is heightening the craving for religion--for Islam in the Muslim countries. Another reason is the lack of spiritual values in the "mass culture" transplanted by imperialism.

The increased activity of the Western powers, especially the United States, in the developing countries is heightening anti-imperialist and, above all, anti-American feelings. As *TIME* magazine remarked, they are increasing "in direct proportion to American influence in the world. Most of the Third World countries are

convinced that the foreign policy of the United States strives for the repressive stability of regimes everywhere so that American business can accumulate maximum profits.... In the eyes of the Third World, the United States is an economic colonizer and a colonizer in the cultural sphere, the heir to everything that was so despicable in the old colonial powers."<sup>4</sup>

Anti-imperialist and anti-American feelings strengthen the class hatred of the Muslim working people for the national bourgeoisie, bureaucrats and technocrats who assisted in the East's infiltration by foreign capital and foreign influence and who are abandoning national traditions and customs and adopting the Western way of life. Protests against their oppressors and exploiters merge with hatred for imperialism; local capitalism is regarded as an alien element, brought in by foreigners and transplanted with the aid of the local ruling elite, pursuing the goal of financial enrichment, and the behavior of this elite is regarded as a departure from Islam.

The anticapitalist feelings of laboring and middle strata in the Muslim countries are the results of the decline of their financial status. One of the peculiarities in the development of those which chose the capitalist course is the formation of a peripheral, dependent type of capitalism. It does not aid in solving the urgent socioeconomic problems confronting these states and it even aggravates their economic difficulties and leads to the further escalation of social tension. When world capitalism infiltrated the developing countries in its new forms, it brought its worst features along: unemployment, tremendous financial and social inequality and a wide gap between the rich and the poor.

Just a few decades ago the poverty of the overwhelming majority of the population in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was not as obvious when viewed against the background of the traditional way of life of the feudal aristocracy. The nobility lived in clay palaces and had no automobiles, refrigerators or air conditioners. Now the financial well-being of the citizens of the UAE has improved slightly, but it is in sharp contrast to the fabulous income the ruling elite derives from oil. The privileged elite has abandoned its traditional lifestyle and is competing in luxury with members of the West's major financial and industrial clans. Magnificent furniture, luxury cars, modern household appliances and perfume from Paris, never seen here before, are pouring into the country in huge quantities.

Because of the strong religious attachments of the majority of the population, anti-capitalism, anti-imperialism and hatred for the people's exploiters take the form of struggle in defense of Islam in the Muslim countries.

Opposition feelings are often concentrated around Muslim religious officials, who are kept out of political and public life by the money-hungry ruling elite, which has adopted the Western way of life and the ideals of the capitalist political and social order. Making use of mass discontent, these religious functionaries try to convince them that religion is the spiritual and cultural tradition lying at the basis of social consciousness and replace existing national traditions with religious Islamic precepts, which are given a nationalist interpretation. The events in Iran in 1978 and 1979 are an example of this. The collapse of the shah's regime in this country was an important victory for the national liberation movement and a painful failure for neocolonialism, and not only in the sense that its attempts to enslave the country had failed. This was also the collapse of the

model of development imperialism was trying to force on the liberated countries. The shah and his supporters tried to build a capitalist society with unlimited freedom for foreign monopolies, governed by an authoritarian dictatorship conducting a policy of military and political alliance with the imperialist powers. The shah's regime performed the functions of a policeman in the Middle East and Persian Gulf zone.

The popular masses, the majority of the Iranian population, opposed this imperialist policy, however. They were the first to feel all of the negative effects of the imperialist and capitalist exploitation that was accompanied by slogans about a "white revolution" and development according to the Western capitalist model. The antifeudal but capitalist agrarian reform increased the number of rich peasants and ruined the rural poor, who had to go to the cities in search of work and sustenance. In 1976 half of the Iranian population was urban. The people who had once lived in rural areas, had been raised on the principles of Islam and had grown accustomed to a centuries-old rhythm of life found themselves in a completely alien environment, dominated by an atmosphere of greed and corruption. The slums turned into a nutritive medium for antigovernment feelings.

The rapid growth of modern industrial and commercial firms, banks and service enterprises, belonging to members of the grand commercial, industrial and financial bourgeoisie with close connections to the ruling regime, injured the interests of craftsmen, petty merchants, the owners of small workshops and the people in the traditional Eastern bazaar. They could not survive the competition against large capital, suffered ruin and viewed these events as encroachments on the invincibility of national traditions, ethics and morals, which were inextricably connected with the Muslim religion in their minds. The standard of living of 70 percent of the Iranian families fell below the poverty threshold, while the cities were flooded with Western goods and the grand bourgeoisie immersed itself in astounding luxury. American products reigned in the sphere of culture--in cinema, television and the press. All of this obviously contradicted the beliefs of laboring and middle strata with their loyalty to national and religious traditions.

The common people viewed Muslim religious officials as defenders and spokesmen of the public interest. These officials, sensing public attitudes, criticized the policy of the monarchic government and asserted that a return to the strictest observance of true Islamic standards was supposedly the only way of saving the people from poverty and restoring their well-being. The clergy had its own score to settle with the former shah, who had conducted a policy benefiting American imperialism. His government took several steps to limit the political role of the clergy in government; the agrarian reform injured the church's property status. Nonetheless, the revolution began as a spontaneous social protest by the broad popular masses, a demonstration which brought part of the clergy into the struggle. It took control of the revolution with slogans about the liberation of the country from the domination of U.S. imperialism and its protege, the shah, the construction of a "true Islamic society," the restoration of the religion's influence in Iran and a fight against the "seceders."

The anti-imperialist and anticapitalist feelings of middle, intermediate and petty bourgeois strata in the Muslim countries have evolved into a search for a "third course" of socioeconomic development, which would be free of the defects of capitalism but would not involve the negation of private property that lies at the basis of scientific socialism. These strata are trying to find the tenets and principles



of their "third course" ideology in religion. In recent years various theories regarding the "Muslim course of development" and "Muslim socialism" have become increasingly popular in the traditionally Islamic states. The slogans about "Muslim socialism" reflect the natural socialist desires of the popular masses in the Islamic countries, which have traditionally tried to find the ideals of social justice in religion. At the same time, theories about "religious socialism" are being extensively used by the political forces that are trying to inhibit, with the help of religious obacurantism, the formation of a class consciousness in working people and prevent them from learning about the ideas of scientific socialism.

On the other hand, demonstrations by religious functionaries and the religious masses against capitalism, in defense of national and democratic freedoms and in support of forces fighting for peace, democracy and social progress are not a rarity. In view of this, the politically progressive views of certain religious circles are not ignored by Marxists or forces for democracy and socialism, particularly in countries where there are religious masses that have not become part of the anticapitalist struggle or of active socialist construction as yet.

This is why Marxist-Leninists distinguish between two aspects, reactionary and progressive, of the religious movement. The appearance of either of these aspects depends on the specific historical situation in a country. V. I. Lenin said that "demonstrations of political protest in religious garb are characteristic of all people during a certain stage in their development."<sup>5</sup>

The "rebirth of Islam," the two-sided and contradictory "Islamic phenomenon," represents a specific symptom of the intensification of the political and class struggle in the Muslim countries.

Remarking in the accountability report to the 26th party congress that Islamic slogans have recently been loudly voiced in some Eastern countries, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee L. I. Brezhnev said: "The main consideration will be the goals pursued by the forces voicing these slogans. A liberation struggle could be launched under the banner of Islam. This is attested to by past experience, including the latest events. But the past also tells us that Islamic slogans are used by reactionary forces to start counterrevolutionary rebellions. Consequently, the outcome will depend on the actual content of each particular movement."<sup>6</sup>

#### FOOTNOTES

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## INTERNATIONAL

### U.S. 'ATTEMPT' TO INCREASE MEXICO'S DEPENDENCE ATTACKED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 2 Jun 81 pp 1-4

[Article by Prof L. Klochkovsky and Prof I. Sheremetyev: "Setting Up a Trap"]

[Text] The USA's weakening political and economic positions in the world and the further aggravation of its internal contradictions are compelling its ruling quarters to be more active in looking for new ways of overcoming the growing difficulties. One of these is to set up a so-called North American economic community.

The idea for an organisation uniting the USA, Mexico and Canada was first formulated in Washington back in the middle 1970s and received considerable support among the leading businessmen and members of the US administration. Moreover, while initially it was a question of creating only the energy alliance of the three countries, later there came a proposal to establish a North American common market. There has been talk lately of projects for still wider economic integration which might in one form or another include also Central American and Caribbean countries.

Judging from press reports and statements by US leaders, this idea has now become one of the key strategic goals of Washington's economic expansion.

Now, as in the past, Washington regards Mexico as the key element in implementing its contemplated plans. Economically speaking, the aims pursued by the USA here are nothing more than increasing "economic territory" for its monopolies, and expanding markets for the sale of US commodities.

Understandably, political calculations play an equally important role. All the indications are that Washington intends to use the North American economic community for drawing Mexico to itself politically and for de-escalating that country's activity in the group of Latin American states that work hard to consolidate their sovereignty and economic independence.

This offers an easy explanation why the plans to establish a North American economic community are meeting with such a watchful attitude in Mexico.

Indeed, an objective analysis shows that the North American common market, if it came into being, would have unfavourable consequences for Mexico. Let us try to answer this question, for example: What is spelt in practical terms by the

free movement of commodities and capital, which is the fundamental principle underlying the formation of an economic community? Even now, with customs and tariff barriers in existence to protect Mexico's national interests, the American monopolies are virtually storming the Mexican market, flooding it with their products. In the last three years alone (between 1978 and 1980) American exports have more than doubled, and Mexico's trade deficit with the USA has grown from 900 million dollars to 2,000 million dollars. Renunciation of the customs barriers would open up not few opportunities for the North American monopolies to carry out actual trade expansion.

Equally formidable is the outlook as regards giving a free hand to North American capital within the planned community. Even now Mexico is having great difficulties in keeping the US monopolies in check, and this despite the limitations imposed on them by the Mexican government. Foreign capital, in the first place North American one, has captured dominating positions in some economic spheres, especially in the latest and most dynamically developing branches of manufacturing industry. The US monopolies use their dominant stand for ruthlessly exploiting the working people and bleeding the Mexican economy white. There is every reason to believe that these monopolies, should a North American economic community be established, will employ the opportunities so presented in the first place for suppressing national enterprises, gaining a wider foothold in the Mexican economy and syphoning off profits.

Finally, another problem, rather important to Mexico, is the use of its minerals, first of all, oil.

It is to be noted that the Mexican government has recently been conducting a rather firm policy of upholding the national interests. It has gained relatively advantageous conditions of selling Mexican gas to the United States, refused to take upon itself commitments on guaranteed oil supplies there, and even decided to reduce the USA's share in the Mexican oil exports. It has concluded a series of relevant agreements with countries in West Europe, Latin America and Japan, thus enlarging the number of buyers of Mexican oil.

At the same time, there is a growing pressure on Mexico from Washington, which is attempting to get a maximally broad access to oil. The American Administration has used for the purpose of wide range of means—from undisguised intimidation and blackmail to promises of various economic concessions and suggestions on the establishment of "superspecial relations" with Mexico.

As has been noted in various circles in Mexico, an economic alliance with the US, a stronger economic dependence on the greedy northern neighbour will inevitably entail weaker foreign policy positions, the loss of Mexico's positions in Latin America and a diminished positive role in the present-day world. In Mexico they are giving a sufficiently sober estimate of this danger.

Advancing an idea of a North American economic community, the Washington strategists count on a sort of chain reaction—the possibility of drawing, after Mexico, the Central American and some Caribbean countries into its bloc and, in this way, weakening the anti-imperialist movement in Latin America.

All this makes it possible to qualify the North American community as an obvious and far-reaching neo-colonialist manoeuvre.

It is clear that Washington's scheming is posing a serious threat not only to Mexico but to other Latin American states, whose economic and political interests are diametrically opposite to the goals pursued by the North American monopolies.

(PRAVDA, June 2. Abridged.)

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## INTERNATIONAL

### DIFFERING INTERESTS OF U.S., WEST EUROPE HIGHLIGHTED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 10 Jun 81 pp 1-3

[Article by V. Vernikov: "Washington's Trap"]

[Text] Judging by everything official Washington has put in action its heavy propaganda artillery, including the Secretaries of State and Defence, in a bid to present the Administration's foreign policy to its West European allies in the brightest colours. It is by no means an easy task to reduce the different interests of the countries on both sides of the Atlantic to a common denominator.

Confrontation with the Soviet Union, which may be considered to be the Bible of the present American foreign policy, is not in the interests of Western Europe at all, for that region has tested the good fruit of cooperation with the USSR and other socialist nations. That is why, as THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote, the allies are not going to put an end to their variant of detente only to satisfy Washington. It is naturally they do not like many things in Reagan's foreign policy and do not support it wholly and completely.

This is the pivotal problem from which other problems of no less importance grow as branches from the trunk. These are: the level of military expenditure, nuclear-missile rearmament and trade. All the problems form a tangle which it is impossible to straighten by resolving only one of them. Nonetheless, there are ample grounds to state that economic problems constitute the root cause for Washington's present foreign policy and rather uneasy, to put it mildly, relations with its West European allies. As they say, there's the rub.

It is common knowledge that some West European countries surpass America in the level of modern technology development and the United States is unable to continue successfully competing with them in the marathon race which has been going on in the past ten to fifteen years. Among the numerous causes of this I would like to mention only one--Washington's high military spending which has increased as a result of the war in Vietnam, support for anti-popular regimes and its Middle East (or Israeli, to be more exact) romance. The course to promote cooperation and develop and build up confidence, which has also taken shape in Europe in the 70s, could not but influence the level of the allies' military spending, although the current accusation of Western Europe of "pacifism" and "neutralism" is no more than a propaganda stunt.



It is in these conditions of tough economic rivalry between the leading capitalist countries which has been intensified by the energy crisis that the wise men from the Reagan team decided to use the evil to the Administration's advantage--to put a rope on the neck of Western Europe by imposing on it military spendings which undermine its economic and social programmes and draw West Europeans into such a race from which only arms manufacturers and merchants can benefit.

I believe West Europeans have seen through this trick but notorious "Atlantic solidarity," coupled with Washington's gross pressure, does not permit them to say this out loud. While putting up resistance, they only say that their economies cannot shoulder a greater "defence" burden and that the rates of inflation and unemployment will be stepped up as a result of the increase in military spending. What is more, Western European leaders have to look back on opposition which exists both in the camp of the left-wing forces and inside their own, ruling, parties. This is borne out by the latest developments in West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and other NATO countries.

And this is precisely what Washington wants: to weaken Western Europe economically and to take it in hand by military measures. And, perhaps, the surest and most ingenious way to harness the hesitant and dissatisfied Europeans is by imposing on them at least a three per cent annual increase in military spending, urging them to go beyond the geographical boundaries of NATO, and deploying about 600 new medium-range nuclear missiles in European territory.

Not all historical analogies are precise and some of them are conditional, because times change, as does the mentality of people. However, in this case the analogy suggests itself: Washington's present-day course vis-a-vis its West-European allies is just a militaristic Marshall Plan, modernised and adapted for a new "abduction of Europe," this time under the threat of nuclear death from a non-existent "Soviet menace." More than that, the allies were told once again that resistance to NATO's further missile build-up would negatively affect their relations with the United States.

Although the resistance of the West-Europeans does not manifest itself in spectacular forms, it does exist and it is felt on many problems. The movement of protest against nuclear threat and the ruinous arms race keeps growing. Today even the most ardent supporters of Washington's militaristic course in London and Bonn cannot hush it up, nor can they disregard it.

"An idea that European security policy can be reduced to the fulfilment of the demands of US presidents has become outdated," Willy Brandt told the magazine DER SPIEGEL. "One should not disregard one's own interests within the alliance (i.e., within NATO--V.V); it is necessary to champion these interests...", he went on to say.

Of course, people in Washington realize that West-Europeans are ready to uphold their interests. However, they do not draw proper conclusions from this and continue to persist on their power politics in an attempt to reach their aims at whatever the price. This cannot but widen the gap separating the United States from its allies, because this is a question of the future of Europe.

(IZVESTIA, June 9. Abridged.)

## INTERNATIONAL

### U.S.-SOVIET VIEWS ON NATIONAL LIBERATION CONTRASTED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 12 Jun 81 pp 1-5

[Article by V. Menzhinsky, D. Sc. (Law), senior research associate at the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and B. Manov, research associate: "Terrorism: Truth and Fabrications"]

[Text] So, Washington has "invented" a new method of attacking the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America ideologically, by declaring that the entire process of the liberation of peoples from the fetters of colonialism and imperialist "tutelage" is a manifestation of "international terrorism." And in the same breath Washington is trying to accuse the socialist states of complicity in this "terrorism." This slanderous campaign forces us to examine this question from the point of view of international law.

The problem of states' cooperation to combat international terrorism is not a new one. Back in 1937 representatives of 24 states signed in Geneva a convention on preventing and cutting short terrorism. This convention approved the existing principle of international law under which every state must seek to prevent any terrorist activity directed against another state, and the signatories assumed the commitment to punish persons guilty of such activities. Unfortunately, this convention still has not entered into force.

After the Second World War the general principle of modern international law, which outlaws the acts of international terrorism, received its confirmation in numerous international acts: the UN Charter, the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1949 Geneva conventions on the protection of victims of war, the 1954 draft code of crimes against peace and world security, the 1966 covenants on human rights, the 1970 declaration on the principles of international law, the 1971 inter-American convention on combating terrorism, the 1974 Definition of Aggression, and others.

In addition, states have concluded a number of international agreements envisaging their cooperation in combatting individual types of terrorist acts: the 1958 Geneva convention on the open sea, which provides for cutting short sea piracy; the 1963 Tokyo, 1970 Hague and 1971 Montreal conventions envisaging the suppression of "air piracy"; the 1973 convention on the prevention and punishment of crimes against persons enjoying international protection, including diplomatic agents; and the 1979 international convention on countering the seizure of hostages.

Thus, there already exists a significant number of international acts designed to combat international terrorism now. It is the primary duty of all states to faithfully observe and implement these agreements and help to ensure their universality.

The problem of international terrorism has long been an object of attention of the United Nations. The 27th session of its General Assembly already subjected it to thorough discussion, which was extremely sharp. Western states' delegations sought to cast a shadow on the national-liberation movement and equate international terrorism and the lawful struggle of the peoples for their national and economic liberation. The US delegation was most conspicuous in this.

But these absurd attempts were rebuffed by the majority of UN members. Having rejected the slanderous charges of "international terrorism" against the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the representatives of the socialist and developing countries spoke for the adoption of the strictest measures against acts of terrorism, and above all the acts of "state terrorism" practised by the reactionary regimes of the Republic of South Africa, Israel and some other countries.

If official Washington is currently again trying to impose on the world community its absolutely inconsistent "views" on terrorism, it thereby displays total disrespect for international law, arbitrarily interpreting the main principles of the UN Charter.

The right of the peoples to defend their freedom and independence arms in hand is a norm of present-day international law. Liberation wars of oppressed peoples were recognized as just in the past too. Enough here to mention the independence war of North America in 1775-1783, the war for the independence of Spanish possessions in South America in 1810-1826, the wars of Slavic peoples against Ottoman oppression. All the more such wars are just and lawful at the present time when the aims and principles in the name of which they are fought, the ending of colonialism and full self-determination--are sanctioned by international law.

Let us refer at least to such an authoritative international act as the 1970 Declaration on the Principles of International Law. "Every state," it is said in the formulation of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, "has the duty to refrain from any forcible action which deprives peoples referred to above in the elaboration of the present principle of their right to self-determination and freedom and independence. In their actions against and resistance to such forcible action in pursuit of the exercise of their right to self-determination, such peoples are entitled to seek and to receive support in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations."

The prohibition of using force against the peoples fighting to implement their right to self-determination and the legality of rendering assistance to such peoples have found their confirmation in numerous UN resolutions, specifically



in such a major international act as the Definition of Aggression (1974). It is worth noting that both international acts were worked out and adopted by the UN General Assembly with the direct participation of the USA and other Western powers.

In addition, the UN General Assembly has passed a whole number of resolutions directly appealing to all states to render material and moral support and aid to the liberation struggle of colonial and dependent peoples.

From the point of view of modern international law and the UN Charter the peoples which are under the rule of colonialist and racist regimes or this or that form of foreign domination are subjects of international law. This is why they undoubtedly have the right to individual and collective self-defence, as it is envisaged by Article 51 of the UN Charter. They have this right because colonialism in any form is now justly regarded as a continuing aggression and a grave international crime.

The right of colonial and dependent peoples to armed self-defence, as well as many other standards of modern international law, has been engendered by the objective laws of the development of human society. Equalizing national liberation wars and international terrorism means showing the complete inability and, which is the main point, the unwillingness to understand the objective, historically conditioned nature of the social and political changes taking place in the world.

Even more absurd are the attempts of the new US Administration to blame the Soviet Union for "illegal interference" in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples and for the "involvement" of socialist countries in terrorism. Marxist-Leninist theory has always denied terror as a means of attaining political goals. Exposing Kautsky and his book "Terrorism and Communism" Lenin wrote: "The world bourgeoisie supports mannerheims and kolchaks in an attempt to stifle Soviet power, alleging that it is terrorist and undemocratic.... Kautsky, Martov, Chernov and Co. are only singing songs about terrorism and democracy in chorus with the bourgeoisie."

More than sixty years have passed since then, but even today "theoreticians" of anti-communism can be found who equate terrorism and communism, and label socialist countries as "terroristic and undemocratic." Falsifying and distorting the basic principles of socialism's foreign policy, they are trying to ascribe the creation of the flashpoints of "international instability," acts of "armed interference," the "export of revolution," etc., to the Soviet Union, Cuba and Vietnam.

Such allegations are totally groundless. Yes, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries always side with those who struggle for their national, economic and social emancipation. Of course, this does not mean that they come out for the export of revolution. Such an export runs counter to the Marxist-Leninist teaching proceeding from the fact that a revolutionary situation emerges as a result of the historically conditioned development of the given country.

As for the struggle against international terrorism, it has been officially stated many a time that the Soviet Union has always been and is a principled opponent of the theory and practice of terrorism, including terrorism in international relations. Terrorism is organically alien to the world outlook of the Soviet people and to the policy of the Soviet state.

(IZVESTIA June 11. Abridged)

## INTERNATIONAL

### 'APN' ON CONSPIRACY AROUND NAMIBIA

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 11 Jun 81 pp 1-3

[Article by V. Kudryavtsev: "Conspiracy Around Namibia"]

[Text] South Africa with the racist regime in Pretoria, with great economic interests of the imperialists (foreign capital investments in South Africa in 1981 reaches over 30 billion dollars), with the last colony on the African continent--Namibia--and with the aggressive actions of the South African racists against the Frontline States is a permanent seat of grave military danger. At present this characterisation of South Africa has become still more pertinent in connection with the obvious deal between the South African racists and Ronald Reagan's government in the USA.

The recent trips of representatives of the South African military and South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs R. Botha to the United States have shown that the two sides have found a common language in African questions and above all those that had a direct relationship to the situation in the south of the continent.

Naturally, the present US position on racism and apartheid in South Africa is but a part of the general policy of confrontation which the new US administration adheres to. In the past, too, US imperialism actively helped the South African racists to hold Namibia in their hands. But now under all seemly pretexts the Washington government is openly assisting South Africa's efforts to keep Namibia in the system of neocolonialism, of the Southern African variant of which the US imperialists and the Pretoria racists are the architects. For this purpose, under the pretext of early implementation of the UN decisions on granting independence to Namibia, the United States initiated the establishment of the notorious "liaison five" (The USA, Britain, West Germany, France and Canada). In reality this group was to delay the resolution of this burning problem and enable the racist South African authorities and local reaction to come to terms on the declaration of neocolonialist "independence" for Namibia. Of course, fully removing SWAPO, which is the sole lawful representative of the Namibian people and exponent of their aspirations for freedom and independence, from the determination of the future of the country. While the "liaison group" fussed around, the South African racists held illegal falsified elections to the "national assembly" and set up a puppet government consisting of members of the also puppet "Turnhalle democratic alliance."

But neither the racists nor the imperialists succeeded in stopping the struggle of the Namibian people marching under the leadership of SWAPO. On the contrary, it intensified under the influence of the liberation of Zimbabwe and the growing support of the progressive world community.

In this situation, obviously not favourable for the US imperialists and the South African racists, the State Department, as has now become known, early in February produced a memorandum on the Southern African policy of the USA, worked out in the main by Chester Crocker, the new Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. The memorandum, as the NEW YORK TIMES reported a few days ago, was approved by State Secretary Alexander Haig and the White House. This document cynically and openly sets out the conspiracy of the UIA and South Africa against Namibia, Angola and all the Frontline States in general. Playing upon the need to grant independence to Namibia, the USA is actually trying to use this problem as a lever with the help of which US imperialism could set up a neocolonialist regime in Namibia, undermine the independence of Angola and increase the economic dependence of other Southern African countries on South Africa.

For this purpose the United States intends with unprecedented impudence to offer Angola an "exchange": the withdrawal of South African occupationists from Namibia should be accompanied by the withdrawal of...Cuban servicemen from Angola. If South African troops should long ago have been withdrawn from Namibia in accordance with the repeated UN decisions, any talk about Cubans in Angola is nothing but open interference in the domestic affairs of this country, in its right to conclude this or that agreement with other states. But the US ruling circles are not satisfied even with this. They go still further in their backing of South Africa and as a condition for granting Namibia a semblance of independence brazenly demand that representatives of the divisionist organisation UNITA, whose leader Savimbi is now openly patroned not only by the South African authorities, but also by Washington, be included in the Angolan government.

Should such a combination fail, and it is certain to fail, the USA supports the idea of the South African racists that first a constitution of Namibia should be worked out, which would guarantee the retention of political and economic privileges by the white minority and then an "election" held to a "national assembly." Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa R. Botha does not conceal that the elaboration of even such a pro-racist constitution will take no less than two years, in the course of which South Africa, assisted by the USA, hopes to "wear down" the frontline states militarily, politically and economically and compel them to surrender in fact to the US-South African plans.

It is significant that neither South Africa nor the United States now even so much as mentions the invitation of UN armed forces to guarantee free elections in Namibia. The USA, just as all the "contact five," has uttered some vague words about setting up its own armed forces for controlling Namibian elections. One can well imagine what Namibia's "independence" will be like if the USA and its allies are allowed to implement their treacherous plans!



In the light of these unseemly manoeuvres by the USA in the south of Africa it becomes particularly clear what danger the USA brings to the independent countries of the African continent, not to say to Namibia, which Washington and Pretoria plan to make into a neo-colonialist enclave of racist South Africa and the trans-national corporations. The Namibian people fighting for their freedom and genuine independence and their vanguard--SWAPO--need increased support and assistance from all progressive forces of the world.

The position of the Soviet Union on the Namibian issue is crystal clear. "We," said General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, at a dinner in honour of President of the People's Republic of Congo Denis Sassou-Nguesso, "steadfastly oppose the illegal occupation of Namibia. Our sympathies are with the just struggle of the Namibian people, headed by their genuine representative, SWAPO."

(IZVESTIA, June 10. Abridged.)

CSO: 1812/57

## **INTERNATIONAL**

### **BRIEFS**

**CONFERENCE ON SISTER CITIES**—The movement of sister cities, whose goal is strengthening the mutual understanding and friendship between peoples, is an important factor in improving the international climate and saving the planet from a new military tragedy. And in this connection, the study of languages, which helps people develop more harmoniously and more actively know the world around them, serves as a good basis for the further progress of mankind, the growth of contacts between different cities and countries. These problems are at the center of attention of the international conference "Language and the City" of the World Federation of Cities, which continued its work in Baku on 20 May. [Excerpt] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHY in Russian 21 May 81 p 4]

**FOREIGN STUDENTS IN BELORUSSIA**—Over the past 20 years about four thousand highly skilled specialists from countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America have been trained by higher, specialized secondary and vocational-technical educational institutions in Belorussia. Many are placed in responsible posts in state organs, industry, agriculture, and scientific and cultural institutions in their countries. Currently more than four thousand foreign students from 92 countries of the world are studying in our republic's educational institutions. [Excerpts] [Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 8 May 81 p 3]

CSO: 1807/127

## NATIONAL

### LOSEV INTERVIEWED ON WORKINGS OF 'TASS'

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 4, Apr 81 (signed to press 11 Mar 81) pp 16-18

[Yevgeniy Kamenetskiy interview with TASS General Director S. Losev: "Increasing the Quality and Rapidity of Information Is the Main Thing"]

[Text] [Question] Sergey Andreyevich! Perhaps we could begin our conversation with you familiarizing our readers at least briefly with the work performed by TASS—one of the world's biggest information agencies?

[Answer] We are engaged in extensive propaganda of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and inform the Soviet people and the world community about the economic, political and spiritual life of our society. TASS's information activity is constantly being perfected in the light of the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education" and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

TASS has operated since 1972 as the country's single information system and consists of a central staff, republic information agencies and a correspondents' network in the country and abroad.

This reorganization enabled us to improve the planning of TASS's information on a countrywide scale, concentrate creative efforts at the time of the most important political campaigns, organize journalists' retraining on the basis of a uniform long-term plan and so forth. Seminars in Moscow, regional seminars for groups of agencies, on-the-job training of special correspondents and journalists of RSFSR offices and employees of republic information agencies on the central staff and other forms of improving skills have become a firm part of our practice.

All this is geared to an improvement in the news service and the fullest possible satisfaction of the requirements of our subscribers. TASS's activity may be judged if only by the following figures; in our country the agency's information is received by approximately 4,000 newspapers, television and radio and is used by more than 400 foreign agencies, information ministries and the editorial offices of newspapers and journals and television and radio companies of 93 countries.

Approximately 500 correspondents and 360 photographers prepare information about the life of the country of soviets in the central staff and locally. It is received from Moscow correspondents and also from 14 republic agencies and from 3 TASS offices and 72 correspondents' centers in the RSFSR. Our overseas correspondents are accredited in 125 countries.

TASS daily receives and transmits a total of roughly 500 newspaper pages of information. TASS's pictorial news annually sends Soviet and foreign subscribers 5-6.5 million photographs and more than 2 million plastic stereotypes.

Within the country the network of the agency's two-way wire teletype communications extends to approximately 300 cities. This is more than 300,000 kilometers of lines. The length of TASS's international communications is over 105,000 kilometers.

[Question] What has been done in recent years for the fuller satisfaction of the editorial offices' and readers' requirements?

[Answer] First, a great deal of work has been done to enhance the quality and rapidity of the information and to extend its subject range. We have increased the demands made on the expeditiousness and professional presentation of the information and we try to take account of the editorial offices' specific requirements.

Radio and television, for example, make extensive use of the union and foreign news-in-brief service which was set up specially for them. Central television is increasingly using TASS's color photographs. Our editorial offices have begun to take into account more fully the subject thrust of different categories of publications and the particular features of their readership.

Concerning TASS's equipment, the majority of the teletype lines are equipped with high-speed apparatus. Increasingly extensive use is being made of the phototelegraph. The Fotointerneshni communications link, by which expeditious photographs transmitted by phototelegraph are exchanged, operates among the agencies of the fraternal socialist countries. We have phototelegraphic communications with the capitals of all the union republics and with many RSFSR cities. In particular, telephotos, color included, are transmitted from the Baykonur Cosmodrome and from other sites of important events.

The use of electronic equipment is enabling us to increase the expeditiousness of our information considerably. The use of computers and visual displays, for example, in the coverage of the Moscow Olympics enabled us to considerably outpace foreign agency reports. Taking this experience as a basis, we are continuing to introduce modern equipment and technology. It demonstrated its advantages particularly graphically during the 26th CPSU Congress, when our correspondents covered its proceedings. In the future practically the entire editorial staff of TASS will master work on visual displays. The time taken to handle information is reduced severalfold.

But the main thing is still the high professionalism of the TASS journalist. As you know, work in the agency is highly specific. That is why, at our request, special student groups have been set up in the Journalism Faculty of Moscow State University and in certain of Moscow's other VUZ's. During their training they are thoroughly acquainted with the demands made on work in TASS and its specific features. We now receive annually a solid reinforcement from Moscow State University, the Moscow State Institute of International Relations, the Institute of Foreign Languages imeni Moris Torez and other VUZ's.

[Question] You mentioned the highly representative correspondents' network abroad. You yourself were a foreign correspondent for a long time and headed the TASS office in New York. Please describe the particular aspects of the work of a TASS foreign correspondent.

[Answer] TASS's international communications are growing constantly. Three TASS offices operate in the United States--at the United Nations in New York, in Washington and at the correspondents' center in San Francisco. There are agency offices in all the socialist countries and in the capitals of the most important capitalist and developing states.

The demands made on the training of journalists leaving for work overseas are high. In addition to sound professional training, the international journalist must, as a rule, have two foreign languages and an excellent knowledge of the history, politics, economics, culture and customs of the peoples of the country or region of residence, be able to get his bearings sometimes in very complex political situations, evaluate events correctly and respond to them instantly. TASS information here must be based on facts and events and press or official statements. Rumors, conjecture and other dubious sources may not serve as grounds for TASS reports.

Furthermore, the international journalist is a skilled photographic correspondent and driver and a person who is adept at typing and who operates teletype equipment. These are not idle demands. For example, TASS does not have photographic correspondents of its own overseas, and the photographic information received from foreign agencies frequently fails to correspond to the requirements of our press. For this reason we endeavor to obtain the necessary photographs and slides primarily from our correspondents overseas. Prior to departure for their permanent place of work, they undergo on-the-job training in pictorial news. And it must be said that many of our correspondents have also mastered the job of news photographer well and send in high-quality negatives and slides.

I do not need to mention the high professional demands made on TASS information about events abroad. After all, the majority of our newspapers avail itself of foreign news obtained solely from TASS channels. Furthermore, our correspondents' reports from other countries translated into foreign languages are transmitted to various regions of the world. Accuracy, conciseness and a polished style are indispensable elements of this information. And there is no need to explain, I would think, what expeditiousness means for TASS news. The agency journalist must respond immediately to important events in his country of residence and to the reaction elicited abroad by foreign or domestic policy acts of our party and state.

The TASS correspondent abroad sometimes has to work in a most difficult situation. This was the case, in particular, at the time of the bloody events in Chile, the military operations in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Angola and crisis situations in a number of other countries. High self-control and courage were required of the correspondents at these moments. And they did not disgrace themselves but bore aloft the title of citizen of the country of soviets and TASS journalist.

It happens that in certain capitalist countries our correspondents experience considerable political pressure on the part of circles unfriendly toward us. High civicism and a sense of duty, resourcefulness and self-control are required in such a situation.



[Question] In this connection I would like to broaden, or, rather, concretize my question. The professional experience of which TASS foreign correspondents is, in your opinion, of particular interest to ZHURNALIST's readers?

[Answer] Not an easy question. The point is that I would not want to look like a schoolteacher, fixedly giving each pupil a 5 or a 3. There cannot be any 2's in our business. Furthermore, it would be difficult to make a simple evaluation of the activity of my colleagues, having spent much time together with many of them. Clearly, every journalist has his strongest points and favorite subjects and genres. One displays high class in an ability to extract and tastefully "feed" information, another is a master of the extended commentary, yet another has an excellent knowledge of reporting. It is good if these qualities are combined in one person. But just as it is difficult to distinguish some instrument or other in an orchestra, so in the journalists' collective one complements the other. Nevertheless, we still have "first violins" and "soloists." I could name many colleagues. They include Aleksandr Baranov, Anatoliy Krasikov, Gennadiy Shishkin, Yuriy Kornilov, Vladimir Goncharov, Vladimir Vashedchenko and Nikolay Chigir', the following TASS office chiefs: Yevgeniy Yegorov in Washington, Boris Chekhonin in Delhi, Vitaliy Chukseyev in London, Yuriy Romantsov in New York, Artur Blinov in Beijing and many others. They have all graduated from the great school of work abroad, and their material is carried extensively in the press and enjoys a good response. These names far from exhaust the list of TASS's best international correspondents.

[Question] Yet, Sergey Andreyevich, since you have spoken of "first violins," I would like to hear briefly about at least one "soloist."

[Answer] Very well, I am ready to answer your question. "Yegorov, TASS, Washington" --telegrams with various and, at times, very complex editorial assignments are sent to this address daily from the building on Tverskiy Boulevard. And on each occasion TASS's Washington office performs them on schedule and in skilled fashion. The fact that it is one of the leading offices in TASS's overseas network is to the considerable credit of its chief--the TASS veteran Yevgeniy Semenovich Yegorov.

He joined the agency as a young man in 1948. In the past decades Yegorov has trodden a great creative path from junior editor to venerable international journalist, and his name is not only known to our country.

This path has crossed many meridians. His overseas itineraries have carried him through Tokyo and Delhi and London and New York. And whatever difficult assignments he has been given, the signature of "Ye. Yegorov" at the foot of articles, news items and reports has always been a kind of sign of quality and a guarantee that the topic raised by the versatile journalist would be receiving exhaustive treatment.

Yevgeniy Semenovich has headed the collective of Washington's TASS reporters for more than 4 years now. Working in the capital of the United States, where the decisions are made, many of which have an impact on the course of international events, and at a time of the complication of Soviet-American relations, moreover, is not easy. But great political experience and the ability to grasp the complexities of Washington politics enable Yegorov to get to the heart of the most intricate problems. And the journalist Yegorov does not lack the professional skill to explain to the reader



the most confused issue, without oversimplifying it in the least and sinning against the truth here. This is why his material appears often in both central newspapers and journals.

[Question] And by what channels does the information about the life of our country reach the newspapers, radio and television?

[Answer] Three offices and 72 correspondents' and 36 news photographers' centers operate in the RSFSR alone. The Leningrad office is the equal of a large republic agency in the numbers of employees and the amount of the transmitted information. Diverse information is received from all the republic agencies.

The entire flow of news in Moscow is split up into two channels, as it were: literary information is received in the main editorial office of union information, illustrative material in the main editorial office of photographic information (TASS pictorial news). The news prepared for the press enters the teletype rooms and is thereupon passed out to the editorial offices of the central, republic, kray and oblast newspapers and the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. The information is translated into the national languages in the republic information agencies.

We are preparing an increasing amount of information for groups of newspapers or individual publications even. This material is transmitted, of course, to a certain address only. Consideration of newspapers' specific features makes it possible to vary the information carried in them.

Special outlines have been determined in TASS for the transmission of information for central and Moscow newspapers, for republic, kray and oblast publications, for the Baltic, Transcaucasus, Central Asian, Ural, Siberian and Far East zones and for *Komsomol*, evening, sports, city and rayon newspapers. With every passing year the system of differentiation of information by paper is amplified and refined with regard for the subscribers' requirements.

The news transmitted to the newspapers and television and radio is distributed according to rubrics, which are systematically renewed in accordance with the day's assignments.

[Question] We recently discussed in the journal the problem of present-day reporting and the reporter. The reporter is, perhaps, one of the main figures for an information agency. What would you like to say in this connection?

[Answer] I believe that today the TASS correspondent can only be called a reporter with reservations. The functions of the journalist of an information agency have changed so much since the time of V. Gilyarovskiy, the king of reporting, that he now has to work as a wide-range specialist cum multiple machine operator: he is a reporter, an editor, an organizer of author's information, a commentator on events and an observer on domestic and international issues. The highly skilled journalist must, we believe, be a master of all journalistic genres: TASS reporters have to prepare factual notes, a comprehensive report and news items from the scene of events, interview prominent people, comment on press reports, write serious material on economic subjects and demonstrate scientific achievements. We are obliged via the information media to disseminate progressive production experience and illustrate socialist competition.

Even the functions of the TASS news photographer have become markedly more complex. TASS pictorial news produces not only rapid photographs but also prepares large-format photographic exhibitions, photographic studies and surveys, displays and special-subject selections covering a long period of time or events in different corners of the country. We have our experts in these genres. And this, it seems to me, is a considerably broader concept of the "reporter."

But I agree with you that reporting should, as before, occupy a prominent place in TASS material and that reporting qualities are extremely necessary for every correspondent. After all, the reader is most interested in the live account of an eyewitness to events.

[Question] At a meeting with TASS correspondents Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin said many years ago that the TASS genre is the most difficult, explaining his thinking thus: what is needed is plenitude in brevity. This is a very apt definition. How successfully do the agency's correspondents abide by this in their day-to-day work and what is being done to ensure this?

[Answer] We have paid particular attention to the news-in-brief service recently. The newspapers, television and radio receive from us daily selections of material covering events in 20-40 centers of the country. The transmission to the editorial offices of brief versions of TASS's foreign information has doubled. Journalistic expertise is honed in precisely these reports, which have been compressed into a few lines. And the press uses them more readily.

M.I. Kalinin's testament is also useful in the preparation of other TASS material.

[Question] I would like to ask you particularly about the rayon press. Approximately 4,000 city, association and rayon newspapers are published in our country. How does TASS take account of the specific features of this detachment of our press?

[Answer] What do we currently offer the rayon newspapers? First of all, we produce a bulletin specially for them transmitted by teletype. Approximately 200 rayons and city small-format newspapers have now been provided with teletype communications.

Teletype machines have now been installed in all the rayon and city newspapers of Latvia and Estonia. Subscriber's telegraph is employed in Moldavia. Things are developing well in Kirghizia.

We believe that, given due attention on the part of the party and soviet authorities, teletype machines could have been installed more quickly in the rayon centers.

The party Central Committee and the government are devoting paramount attention to strengthening the technical base of the mass information and propaganda media. A handsome new building has been built for TASS. A new computer center, which will make it possible to increase the expeditiousness of information sharply, will soon begin operation therein.

The time has evidently come for the more confident solution of questions of the same reorganization in the krayes and oblasts of the RSFSR and other union republics--based on the progressive achievements of Soviet science and technology and with the

use of the latest nationally produced means of communication. At the same time the apparatus must be comparatively uncomplicated and, what is most important, inexpensive. Only on this condition will it be possible to equip the republic, kray, oblast, city and rayon newspapers and radio and television with the necessary apparatus.

The current dictation of information by radio is gradually losing its significance. Newspaper editorial offices are experiencing difficulties with reception of the news.

The small-format newspapers are making good use of the "TASS to the Rayon Reader" mail bulletin. It is made up of specially ordered material. Removable pages for city and zonal newspapers appear regularly in the bulletin.

TASS pictorial news sends subscribers plastic stereotypes for the small-format newspapers. The subscription takes account of the specific features of the newspapers and their geography, and the editorial offices' requirements and wishes are recorded on a questionnaire. The number of small-format publications printed by the offset method is increasing continually. They are sent not stereotypes but photographs.

The newspapers' requirements are growing constantly, and they are forcing us to amend the content of the information, the forms of presentation and the methods of its delivery to the newspapers. Our editorial offices attentively heed the requirements of the rayon press. I would like there to be feedback in order for the newspaper editorial offices to help us perfect our work with their advice, wishes and observations.

[Question] Critical remarks are addressed to the agencies at editor conferences and seminars and in our journal's mail even. They react and respond to them, as a rule. It is obvious, Sergey Andreyevich, that you also have complaints about the leaders of publications. Do they always make skillful use of the agency's material?

[Answer] TASS works constantly on studying both the extent to which TASS material is carried in the newspapers and the opinions of the editorial offices. The republic information agencies and TASS offices in the RSFSR submit quarterly surveys of the extent to which our reports are carried in the republic, kray and oblast papers. We make a thorough study of them.

Simultaneously we poll the editorial offices. Their remarks, proposals, complaints and requests are attentively studied and conveyed to the leaders of the corresponding editorial offices in the agency. As a rule, we meet the wishes of the leaders of newspapers, television and the radio half-way.

In addition, we periodically make a sample study of the extent to which TASS information is carried in different categories of newspapers. In 1980 such studies covered all union republic and a number of RSFSR kray and oblast papers.

What did such a study show? We have no complaints about the editorial offices with respect to the publication of foreign information. As a rule, the papers assign it special pages or selections and publish commentaries, international roundups and much other material.



Many papers also pay marked attention to union information. But an analysis shows that certain publications do not find room for agency reports on the life of the country, the region and their neighbors even. It is wrong, we believe, when a republic newspaper is erratic in carrying material on events in the fraternal republics and the country's most important centers. For example, construction of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad is a nationwide concern. Representatives of all the union republics and many RSFSR kraya and oblasts are participating in it. TASS puts out a special news selection illustrating the progress of the construction and the life of the railroad people. The correspondents acquire interesting information, sometimes not without difficulty, and transmit it to Moscow. And it is incomprehensible when space is not found for such reports in the papers. Or to take such rubrics as "Attention--Interesting Experience!" "The Nonchernozem: Horizons of Development" and "Animal Husbandry--Shock Front." The majority of newspapers cannot obtain such information without the assistance of TASS. However, this material is encountered regularly in only a few publications. This can hardly be right.

[Question] One further question. Western agencies, particularly when it is a question of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries, frequently distort the truth, adroitly masking their reports with "objective information" by all kinds of methods. How under these conditions does truthful, truly objective information reach the Western press? What are TASS's relations with the world's biggest agencies?

[Answer] TASS exchanges information with many of the world's agencies. We also exchange photographic information. Foreign correspondents accredited in Moscow and many subscribers overseas avail themselves of our news service.

A special service--the main editorial office of information for overseas--has been created in TASS for the preparation and transmission of reports to foreign subscribers. The reports are transmitted in Russian, English, French, Spanish, German and Arabic.

TASS information helps overseas readers grasp better and more fully the essence of the events occurring in our country and throughout the world.

Approximately 300 different reports on intra-union and foreign topics are prepared daily for transmission to overseas subscribers. We try to ensure that TASS information on this event or the other beat the Western agencies' versions.

In recent years TASS pictorial news has considerably extended the preparation of large-format photographic exhibitions to the orders of Soviet embassies, the AUCCTU, the USSR Commerce-Industry Chamber, societies of friendship and cultural relations with other countries and other public organizations. More than 160 photographic exhibitions were held abroad in 1979, for example. Exhibitions on the development of sport in the USSR were in great demand at the time of the preparations for the 1980 Olympics. More than 150 sets thereof were sent to other countries. Nor is interest in the Olympics abating even today. Some 57 photographic exhibitions have been prepared on the Games' results. They have been exhibited in many countries.

Large-format exhibitions on topics reflecting the Soviet people's successes in the period between the 25th and 26th CPSU congresses have been prepared.



The foreign press readily carries the special-subject photographic studies and surveys which are sent out on subscription in large editions.

I believe that TASS information reaches a broad circle of the community overseas by various channels, although certain circles in the West are doing everything to prevent its dissemination. It objectively reflects our reality and is achieving its goals, despite the tricks of hostile propaganda.

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## REGIONAL

### MUSLIM LEADER CONDEMNS ZIONIST AGGRESSION, U.S. SUPPORT

Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 17 Jun 81 p 23

[Report on Interview with Mufti (al-Haj Isma'il Ahmadov) by NOVOSTI Correspondent ('Akif Ajayif): "Soviet Muslims Condemn Zionist Attacks on Arabs, Consider the United States the Archenemy of All Muslims"]

[Text] "The tragedy of Lebanon and the suffering and the pain of the Palestinians are breaking the hearts of Soviet Muslims and causing them to bleed in sorrow and grief. We angrily condemn the aggressive actions of Israel which reaffirm that the language of love of peace and of good neighborliness is a language that is strange to Israel and is totally unrelated to it. We are asking that the Zionists' insane actions as well as their rash conduct be stopped." This statement was made during an interview that the correspondent of the NOVOSTI news agency conducted with Mufti (al-Haj Isma'il Ahmadov), the well-known religious personality and leader of the Sunnis beyond the Caucasus. This area includes three southern Soviet republics: Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia.

#### Israel Is Eager for War

"For the first time," says Mufti (Ahmadov), "history is revealing to the whole world the true face of a country that is openly eager to fight a war and that impudently and brazenly provokes it and spreads it throughout the world. This is due to the fact that the images of the 1941-1945 war against Fascist Germany have not been erased from my memory. This is the war in which I served as a nurse from the first day to the last.

"When I hear about the riotousness of the Zionists in the occupied Arab lands I remember the evils that befell the Muslim population of our country--the women, the old people and the children--at the hands of the Nazis."

#### The Zionists Are Heirs to the Fascists

"The Zionists are heirs to the Fascists, but they must not overlook the shameful destruction that befell those who taught them. Nor should they overlook the fact that the right of nations that are fighting for their

freedom and for their happiness will triumph and that their star will rise sooner or later.

"We, as citizens of a country where the followers of various religions have full equality and as Muslims, are deeply distressed about this, and we strongly protest Israel's occupation of the holy city of Jerusalem. The infringement upon the sacrosanct places of Islam that are found in that city hurts our religious feelings deeply. We would not be true believers if we were to approve of the mistreatment and the arbitrary actions the likes of which have not been heard of before."

#### God's Curse on the United States

"We are also venting our rage against the most evil enemy of Muslims, the United States of America, which is encouraging the Zionist leaders by all means.

"We, as Soviet Muslims condemn the forces of colonialism and Zionism; we firmly support the just Arab cause; and we believe unshakably that our brothers will achieve a decisive victory over the enemy."

#### The Soviet Initiative

Mufti (al-Haj Isma'il Ahmadov) concluded the interview by saying, "The Soviet Union's new initiative--the suggestion to convene an international conference to prepare a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem--is receiving acceptance from everybody, provided that the parties in question take part in preparing the settlement. Soviet Muslims strongly support this suggestion that is characterized by truth and sincerity. In the name of God, the Great, Soviet Muslims are calling upon all those who have an interest in the future of the Middle East and the future of peace in the whole world to show as much sense of responsibility as possible and to adorn themselves with wisdom and with good sense."

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CSO: 4304/47

## REGIONAL

### EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS URGED FOR GREATER CONTROL OF LABOR RESOURCES

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by I. Velikokhatko, head of bureau for specialized employment of the population of Vilnius: "Efficient Attitude towards Labor Resources"]

[Text] L. I. Brezhnev indicated in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress that under conditions of the 1980's, a prudent and economical attitude towards labor resources acquires special importance. The municipal bureau for specialized employment of the population is a successful organizational form of territorial control over labor resources. The experience of Vilnius testifies to this.

The bureau for specialized employment of the population has been operating in Vilnius for over 10 years already. Its services are used by many citizens who are looking for work, as well as enterprises, organizations and institutions of the city. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, about 58,000 people came to the bureau looking for specialized employment. We helped to place over 35,000, which is 12,000 more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Over 300 enterprises, organizations and institutions of the city enjoy the services of the bureau.

It is computed that a person spends an average of over 20 days looking for work, during which he looks for an announcement of hiring of workers, thinks it over, estimates it, finds out from acquaintances what the conditions are at a certain enterprise, and only after this, crosses the threshold of the personnel department. The bureau frees him of such a tiresome exercise.

The fact not only is that the young person (this is the main contingent that comes to the bureau) is given a specific address that he should go to to look for work. The effectiveness of the bureau is that his colleagues try even here to interest the person in a future profession, explain the working conditions, and discuss the potentialities for professional advancement. This is very important for securing personnel in production. If the person goes to the bureau for assistance, the specialized employment procedure is considerable reduced. For example, in 1980 it averaged 4.7 days.

The organization of work according to specialized employment of the population cannot be successful without well set-up information about the working conditions and life at the enterprises, and about their real need for a work force in the limits set by the labor plans. However, individual enterprises clearly exaggerate



information of their vacancies without considering the limits for the number of workers set for them. Thus, the SMU-17 of the trust "Vil'nyustroy" with an exaggerated planned number of workers of 6.9%, sent the bureau a request for another 65 people this year.

Unfortunately, the expediency of concentrating information regarding the needs for workers and clerical workers directly in the bureau, recognition of the rights to establish the order of information for the population on the availability of vacancies, working conditions and living conditions are not understood by all management. The Vilnius automobile repair plant, the production association of elastic items and certain other enterprises and organizations, in violation of the gorispolkom decree continue to independently advertise for a work force. The organizations of trade and the enterprises of public nutrition especially misuse this. Nothing good generally comes from this "open" information. Moreover, it promotes an increase in personnel turnover in a certain sense.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU "On Further Strengthening of the Labor Discipline and Curtailment of Personnel Turnover in the National Economy" recommended the broader use of the experience of the cities where hiring is done only with the help of local labor agencies. This concerns centralized specialized employment according to the experience of Kaluga, Ufa and certain other cities in the country.

The new model statute recently approved by the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems regarding the bureau of specialized employment of the population has a goal of strengthening its ties to the enterprises, and increasing the interest of management in using its services. It is thought that in the near future, the bureau for specialized employment must become that main channel through which the population will receive exhaustive responses to all questions of work, while public production will receive people of the necessary occupations, skill and experience.

9035

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## REGIONAL

### MORE PROPAGANDA NEEDED ON LABOR RIGHTS, REGULATIONS, OBLIGATIONS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Law and Labor"]

[Text] Such a socioeconomic category as labor has been advanced to the forefront in the system of main, constitutional rights and obligations of the USSR citizens. Socialism has created the most legitimate social organization of labor in the history of mankind. It is based on collective ownership and is free of exploitation. Legal regulation of the labor relationships in socialism is called upon to promote in every possible way the development and perfection of social production, material and moral stimulation of the labor activity of the people, scientific and technical progress, and in the final analysis, rise in the welfare of the workers.

The law defends the basic interests of all honest workers and guarantees safe production conditions, elimination of occupational diseases and production injuries, and a scientifically substantiated regime of work and rest. The active legislation guarantees the Soviet person the right to work in a sphere of activity selected by him with regard for social needs. This law includes the free selection by each of a specialty, type of occupation in accordance with his vocation, professional training and education.

Protection of the citizens' labor rights is done not only by the state agencies, but also by the trade unions, and other public organizations, in particular, the commissions on labor disputes. In the city of Shyalyay, in the Ionishkiy, Kapsukskiy, Plungeskiy and a number of other republic rayons, the party and trade union organizations are successfully conducting explanatory work and are trying by all measures to prevent labor violations.

At the same time, attention is also drawn to facts of gross inobservance of the KZOT [Code on Labor Laws] requirements. In 1980, as a result of procurator checks in the republic, 254 decisions on labor questions were appealed, 184 representations were made to administrations of enterprises, farms and organizations, 77 officials were disciplined by the procurators, 13 people were held materially responsible, and criminal proceedings were initiated because of violations of the labor legislation. This year the situation in such rayons as Tauragskiy, Shilutskiy, Skuodasskiy, Kedaynskiy and Zarasayskiy continues to remain unfavorable. The local justice agencies, in examining the labor disputes, at times have been forced to resolve them not in favor of the administration.

It is necessary to constantly and steadily increase the role of the trade union inspectorate for industrial hygiene, which, as is known, has not only social but also state functions. The trade union organizations must focus more attention not only on monitoring the correct observance of the individual labor agreements, but also fulfillment of the collective contracts, the efficient use of labor resources, implementation of measures for production sanitation and aesthetics, and the social development of the working collectives. "It is necessary to intensify even further the control of the trade unions, and labor collectives over the solution to all questions of labor...to expand their participation in the planning and control of production...and the effective use of the resources of the enterprises and organizations," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The experience of those economic, party, trade union and komsomol organizations who systematically analyze and generalize the materials of the groups of people's control, working meetings and conferences, and special and permanent public commissions on labor questions deserves every kind of approval and dissemination. This will help to solve the problems of production development better, and to implement measures of social-cultural and general purpose. It is good when the results of examining the incoming remarks and suggestions, and measures adopted are reported by the officials to the workers and clerical workers in time.

The set of labor rights and obligations that are defined by the laws of the union and republics, as well as other standardized acts is a large circle of problems. For the workers to orient themselves well on them, it is necessary to systematically and broadly propagandize the labor law. The legal departments of the national universities, special competitions, question and answer evenings, judicial consultations on public principles, the network of party-political education, thematic conferences, seminars and disputes, lectures and conversations, and meetings with workers of the legal defense agencies is not a complete list of the forms and resources of this work. It should be carried out specifically and purposefully, based on daily practice. The party organizations should coordinate and direct it.

The 18th Communist Party Congress of Lithuania stressed that the party organizations are obliged to improve the role of labor collectives and the public in production, in strengthening the conscious discipline and legal order, and creating a favorable moral atmosphere and business-like situation at the work sites.

The masses should receive a deeper explanation of the hiring and firing rules, the standards for the duration of the working time, and the order for giving vacations, the conditions of bonuses and the system of disciplinary fines, the internal order and the official instructions, privileges and advantages of the leading workers of production, and certain other categories of citizens.

The best political and moral qualities of the Soviet people, their devotion to the motherland, party and people are revealed in socially useful work. Education in labor and by labor is one of the most efficient means of communist education. Soviet labor right and our laws have a large mobilizing and organizing effect on this important process.

## REGIONAL

### LAX PUBLIC ATTITUDE TOWARD PARASITISM DISCUSSED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 3 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by F. Levulis, procurator of the Utenskiy rayon: "At Somebody Else's Expense"]

[Text] Socialist lifestyle is first of all a working lifestyle. Our society is a society of workers. This characteristic feature of it has constitutional reinforcement. Honest work in a selected field is socially useful activity, the duty and matter of honor of each able-bodied citizen. Evasion of this duty is incompatible with the principles of socialism.

However some people still have to encounter facts of a parasitic lifestyle, and not mandatorily those "classic" forms of parasitic existence as vagrancy and begging. Loafers are encountered living quite a settled life, and it should be said, quite comfortably. Some are content with random earnings, others act as overgrown dependants of well-to-do relatives, others earn their living as buyers and sellers of scarce items, etc. These people do not ponder either their past and present, or future. Light-heartedness and idleness become satellites of their life.

There is a fresh example before me, a certain Yuozas Skardzhyus. He is a man, as they say, in the prime of his life. He is slender, black-haired, 35-years-old. He has a wife and child. But this head of the family has never seriously worried about them. On the contrary, he was fed at their expense, because by often changing jobs, he earned little, barely enough for drinking with his friends. Fired from the interkolkhoz construction organization for drinking and loafing, Skardzhyus stopped thinking about work altogether. He drank until he spent 2 years in a treatment-working dispensary. However, even after this he did not change his lifestyle. Despite repeated warnings from the police, he continued to drink, remaining a parasite. It ended with his incarceration for 1 year.

Yes, parasitism is a criminal offense. As a phenomenon it is a serious social danger. It is associated with moral deformation and has a corrupting influence on those around, especially young people. I would like to stress that criminal responsibility for a parasitic lifestyle occurs when the guilty party leads this lifestyle systematically and for a relatively long time. This means that interested individuals, organizations and institutions have the possibility of timely planning and implementation of educative-preventive work with parasites, and of revealing the efficacy of the adopted measures.



Speaking of efficacy, for example, we have already seen with Yu. Skardzhyus that even such a measure as placement for a long time in a treatment-working dispensary basically did not influence the person or significantly change his tendencies and convictions. I can add that even an extreme measure like incarceration will not radically help in all cases.

Nina Orlova and Yuozaas Kaushilas, having served a year's sentence in a correctional working colony, returned home and within a certain time took up their old lifestyle: drinking, idleness and uselessness. The only thing that changed in their behavior after serving their sentence, was the fact that they began to make less of a show of their good-for-nothing life. As they themselves said, "we went underground," farther from the watchful eye of the police. Nevertheless, they could not escape from responsibility and the people's court again incarcerated them, this time for 1.5 years.

Returning to the thought that was started, we ask the question: can we be sure that after the second strict punishment, they finally will mend their ways and change their lifestyle? Legal practice shows that unfortunately there are few grounds for this confidence. The position of the proponents of extreme measures, or more accurately, tightening of measures in relation to individuals who are parasites on our society, is not very strong from the viewpoint of the final result of this practice. It would be more useful and reliable in the struggle against parasitism if a universal atmosphere of general intolerance for people leading an antisocial lifestyle were created.

Take the same N. Orlova and Yu. Kaushilas for example. What were they afraid of? Once again they met the eyes of the section inspector, the court and the procurator. But they did not live on an uninhabited island, nor in the backwoods! Figuratively calling their situation "underground," at the same time they came into contact with a fairly broad circle of people. Why did society remain indifferent to this relapse of the sickness called parasitism? Because somewhere the opinion still exists that a person works or does not, drinks or professes sobriety, violates the social order or not, all of this is his personal business. In this moral-psychological atmosphere, the efficacy of administrative and court measures to cut off parasitism and drunkenness is reduced.

Romas Valyulis is 30-years-old. He is a strapping, healthy fellow and... a confirmed loafer, and drunkard. He has left his family and his apartment also. The very thought of specialized employment, constant work and a firm place in life sickens him. This is how he lived, as he believed, in his own pleasure. You ask how it happened that a quite able-bodied and young man did not work, but ate and drank his fill. The answer is simple: he had a lot of friends, and simply good people who supported him. He repairs the roof for one, fixes the stove of another, and strengthens the fence of another. Another owner could do all of this himself without special difficulty. But once there is such an assistant at hand (and chats cleverly, and provides company for drinking), why should one roll up one's sleeves? Thus R. Valyulis made both ends meet with easy "merry" earnings and lived thoughtlessly, gradually becoming a true drone. He forgot about his wife and relatives, all right, but he was not even concerned about his own daughter and did not pay alimony.

However strange, before Valyulis was made criminally answerable, no one said a word in judgment of him or rebuked him for a reckless life. On the contrary, quite often, as stated above, he was supported, and not only did they share bread and salt with him, but some even more. Perhaps I exaggerate somewhat. But I do this consciously because often I deplore that we recall less and less, even in very suitable cases, that socialist law of life: he who does not work, does not eat.

Recently in the press and in the circle of jurists, voices are heard more often that a more distinct definition of parasitism of individuals who have evaded socially useful work should be included in the legislature. They also say that it would not interfere in the legislative order to significantly curtail the currently adopted 4-month period during which any citizen can work without reason without risking that the administrative agencies would consider him a parasite and would take strict measures against him. It is thought that all of these are very legitimate suggestions. I would like to add to them yet another, that the need has come for special stipulation of civil responsibility for those individuals who quite consciously indulge parasites and given them moral and material support. It is my conviction that it is time to very decisively eradicate the causes and conditions that promote the fact that some able-bodied people, without remorse and shame, live at somebody else's expense and do not give anything to society.

9035

CSO; 1800/521a

## REGIONAL

### AZSSR COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL PLENUM DISCUSSED

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 18 May 81 p 1

[Decree of 15 May 1981 of a plenum of the CPAz Central Committee "On the Organizational and Political Measures of the CPAz Central Committee Regarding the Implementation of 26th CPSU Congress Decisions, the Aims and Objectives Set Forth in the Report Presented at the Congress by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and 30th CPAz Congress Decisions"]

[Text] After hearing and discussing the report by Comrade G. A. Aliyev, candidate for membership in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the CPAz Central Committee, this plenum of the CPAz Central Committee notes that the 26th CPSU Congress marked the beginning of a new stage in our society's development, armed the Soviet people with an inspiring program of far-reaching reforms and set forth massive tasks in socioeconomic and cultural construction. The congress proved with new force that the CPSU is triumphantly carrying on the cause of Great October and is honorably performing its historic mission as the political leader of the working class and the entire Soviet population.

The report presented by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "The Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Current Party Objectives in the Sphere of Domestic and Foreign Policy," is an outstanding party document. It contains a thorough Marxist-Leninist analysis of our country's development in all spheres of economic, sociopolitical and spiritual life and defines the principal aims of party political, organizational and ideological activity in the era of mature socialism.

Working people in Azerbaijan, just as all other Soviet people, wholly and completely approve and heartily support the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the statements and conclusions set forth in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech, the party's domestic and foreign policy and the theoretical and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The republic party organization and urban and rural working people have begun energetic work to implement the party's grand plans. The ideas and decisions voiced at the congress are gaining an increasingly firm foothold and the struggle to implement the 11th Five-Year Plan has become a truly nationwide cause. Republic labor collectives have joined the unionwide socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of 11th-Five-Year-Plan assignments, they are making patriotic initiatives and valuable suggestions and they are responding with concrete actions to the party's appeal to mark the new five-year plan with shock labor.

The plenum of the CPAz Central Committee believes that all of the organizational and political work of party, soviet and administrative organs and trade-union and Komsomol organizations should be aimed at the implementation of 26th party congress decisions, the further enhancement of production efficiency and improvement of the quality of work, the elevation of the material and cultural standard of living of our people, the creation of an atmosphere of heightened responsibility, discipline and creative inquiry in all spheres of the national economy and public life and the coordination of organizational, political-indoctrinational and economic activity.

The plenum of the CPAz Central Committee decrees:

1. That the organizational and political measures of the CPAz Central Committee regarding the fulfillment of 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the aims and objectives set forth in the speech presented by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the congress and 30th CPAz Congress decisions be approved.

That the CPAz Central Committee Bureau be requested to compile the final draft of this program of measures with consideration for the comments and proposals voiced by plenum participants.

2. That the CPAz Central Committee Bureau, party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, the ASPS [Azerbaijan Trade-Union Council], the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee and republic ministries and departments:

Direct the efforts of communists and all working people for the completion of the organizational and political measures of the CPAz Central Committee and ensure the intensification and further development of the creative initiative and mass labor and political enthusiasm evoked by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th CPAz Congress for the successful implementation of the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan and all party plans; ensure the establishment of the Leninist style and methods of work and heighten efficiency and discipline in all areas of communist construction;

Elaborate and implement organizational and political measures for the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR, the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast, all cities and rayons, ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations for the implementation of 26th CPSU Congress and 30th CPAz Congress decisions, and institute, on an even broader scale, socialist competition for the early fulfillment of plans and commitments for 1981 and the entire five-year plan, the successful completion of socioeconomic, cultural and indoctrinational assignments and the improvement of the working and living conditions of the laboring public.

3. That CPAz obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms direct the efforts of party organizations for further improvement in the management of economic and social life, the political system and the spiritual development of workers, heighten the militancy and activity of primary party organizations in the resolution of sociopolitical and administrative problems and augment the vanguard role of communists in the production sphere; strive for the continuous development of criticism and self-criticism and institute the closer monitoring and verification of the execution of party and governmental resolutions.



4. That the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, in accordance with the objectives set at the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th CPAz Congress and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During 1981-1985 and During the Period up to 1990, elaborate and implement specific measures aimed at the continued dynamic and balanced development of the republic economy through the acceleration of technological progress, the augmentation of labor productivity, the intelligent use of production potential, the maximum conservation of all types of resources and the improvement of the quality of work.

5. That CPAz Central Committee sections make quarterly progress reports to the CPAz Central Committee on the measures approved by the Central Committee plenum.

8588

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## REGIONAL

### ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZSSR CPCC PLENUM ON ECONOMY, PARTY WORK

Baku B/KINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 17 May 81 pp 1-3

[Text of speech presented by Geydar Ali Rza ogly Aliyev, candidate for membership in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the CPAz Central Committee, at a plenum of the CPAz Central Committee on 15 May 1981: "All Organizational and Political Work Must Be Aimed at the Implementation of 26th CPSU Congress Decisions"]

[Text] Comrades!

The 26th Congress of the Communist Party marked the beginning of a new stage in our society's development, armed the Soviet people with an inspiring program of far-reaching reforms and set massive and difficult tasks in socioeconomic and cultural construction. The supreme forum of the Soviet Communists expressed the will and the interests of millions of working people and translated them into the language of party decisions. "Principled and, what is more, specific future objectives have been set by the congress," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in his closing speech. "Now all efforts will be focused on their attainment."

The period of time since that historic moment--around two and a half months--has been filled with vigorous labor and accomplishments. Closely united around Lenin's party, the laboring people of the Soviet country have accepted the decisions of the congress as their own personal cause. Party organizations and urban and rural workers have begun intense labor to put congress plans in action. The ideas and decisions of the congress are gaining an increasingly firm foothold, and the struggle to carry out the 11th Five-Year Plan has become a truly nationwide cause.

The dynamic, multifaceted and scientifically substantiated practical work of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, is a vivid example of the skillful organization of friendly and productive labor by millions of people. The important sociopolitical directives, broad-scale party decisions and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's advice and instructions regarding the attainment of the objectives set by the congress have mobilized the masses and have evoked a surge of creative initiative and constructive activity. The persistent implementation of a successful foreign policy line and the active and enterprising international activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev are establishing the necessary conditions for the successful

completion of 11th-Five-Year-Plan assignments and all party plans. The appeal of the CPSU and Soviet Union for peace and cooperation between nations was sounded with renewed force in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the opening ceremonies of the memorial museum complex in Kiev.

The laboring people of Azerbaijan have begun to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the plans set forth in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech with great enthusiasm. Republic production collectives have joined the unionwide socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of 11th-Five-Year-Plan assignments and are responding with concrete action to the party's appeal to mark the new five-year plan with shock labor. The competition has turned into a mass patriotic movement by workers in industry, agriculture, transportation and construction and has given birth to many valuable initiatives that have won the support of the CPAz Central Committee.

Working people in Baku's Leninskiy Rayon have resolved to fulfill the five-year-plan assignments in 4 years. Outstanding workers and innovators in industrial production--the delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th CPAz Congress--have vowed to complete the plan for 1981 by Constitution Day and the 64th anniversary of Great October. Sumgait innovators have promised to work under the motto "Two Five-Year Plans Within One 5-Year Period." The builders of the Azerbaijan GRES hope to put the first power unit in operation ahead of schedule. Many labor collectives have promised to complete the production output assignment for the 11th Five-Year Plan by the time of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The initiative of the collectives of the Nizhnebakinskiy Refinery ineni V. I. Lenin, the Orgsintez Association in Sumgait, the Baku Electrical Machine-Building Plant, the Baku Experimental Plant for Electrothermal Equipment, the footwear factory of the Baku footwear production association, the Baku Champagne Plant and the new mill of Baku's Bakery Good's Combine No 2 regarding the incorporation of new production capacities ahead of schedule will be of great economic and social significance.

Oil refinery workers have resolved to achieve the projected capacity of the catalytic reforming complex 4 months ahead of schedule--in May 1981. Sumgait chemists have planned the same rate of acceleration in the attainment of the projected output of butadiene. Baku electrical engineers plan to achieve the projected capacity of new production units 3 months ahead of schedule. Workers in electrothermics, shoemakers and millers hope to reduce the capacity incorporation period by 8-10 months, and winemakers plan to complete their incorporation work half a year ahead of schedule. In all, this will mean an additional output worth 15.7 million rubles just this year. Besides this, impressive commitments have been taken on regarding product quality and labor productivity.

Today the newspapers are publishing the CPAz Central Committee decree commending this valuable initiative by production workers. Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the ASPS [Azerbaijan Trade-Union Council], the Komsomol Central Committee, ministries, departments and primary party organizations must take steps to expand, in all labor collectives, the movement for the accelerated incorporation of new capacities, the efficient use of existing ones and the organization of their steady and constant operation.

Our splendid rural workers are also laying a solid foundation for new labor victories. The fulfillment of the five-year plan within 4 years and the considerable augmentation of the productivity of farming and animal husbandry--this is the essence of the new stepped-up socialist commitments of the rural workers in Shemakhinskiy, Bardinskiy, Lenkoranskiy, Dzhaililabadskiy, Apsheronskiy, Shekinokiy, Khanlarskiy, Shamkhorskiy, Zhdanovskiy, Il'ichevskiy, Astarinskiy, Agdashskiy, Zardobskiy, Kubatliinskiy and other rayons.

The movement for the early fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan in all economic spheres is growing in terms of numbers and dimensions. The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia of Azerbaijan are firmly and fully determined to mark the year of 1981 and the entire five-year plan with new outstanding labor achievements and to make a fitting contribution to the implementation of party congress decisions.

A major prerequisite for the completion of all plans will be effective and consistent party political and ideological work for the orderly implementation of 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Much has already been accomplished in this area. On 17 March the republic party aktiv met for a thorough discussion of the results of the congress and the current objectives stemming from congress decisions and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech. The means and methods of carrying out congress directives and completing 11th-Five-Year-Plan assignments were clearly defined at the meeting. At oblast, city and rayon meetings of the party aktiv and open meetings of primary party organizations, communists and non-partymembers set their own specific objectives and discussed ways of improving their work in line with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th CPAz Congress.

The meetings were attended by Central Committee Bureau members and candidates for membership, Central Committee members and candidates for membership, members of the CPAz Auditing Commission, heads of ministries and departments and officials of oblast, city and rayon party and soviet organs. More than 1.85 million people took part in the discussion of the results of the 26th CPSU Congress. The speakers numbered almost 170,000, with workers and kolkhoz members making up around half of the total.

Communists and all working people in the republic fully and completely approved the congress decisions and the statements and conclusions set forth in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech. Workers, kolkhoz members and representatives of the intelligentsia expressed the infinite gratitude of the laboring public of Azerbaijan to Lenin's CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally for their consistent implementation of the general party line of reinforcing the economic and defensive power of our country, enhancing the well-being of the Soviet people and keeping and consolidating peace on earth and for their constant paternal concern for our republic.

Speaking at a meeting, Hero of Socialist Labor S. Abdullayev, 26th CPSU Congress delegate and driller from the Machine-Building Plant imeni B. Sardarov, stressed the following: "The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the speech presented at the congress by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev expressed the vital interests of the Soviet people. They have renewed our strength and have inspired us to strive for new labor accomplishments. The collective of our plant has found unutilized



reserves and has taken on a stepped-up commitment to fulfill the 11th Five-Year Plan within 4 years, but I myself have resolved to fulfill 2 five-year plans within one 5-year period."

Holder of the State Prize of the Azerbaijan SSR A. Aliyeva, 26th CPSU Congress delegate and fitter from the Baku Dry Transformer Plant, made the following statement: "We felt a sense of deep pride in the party's successes and sincere gratitude for its concern for us, the Soviet people, when we heard the brilliant and profound speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We were particularly moved by Leonid Il'ich's high appraisal of the activities of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan to mobilize the workers for the early fulfillment of 10th-Five-Year-Plan assignments. In response to this, we will work even better and will do our part to strengthen the might of our country. I have reconsidered my personal commitments and have decided to fulfill the annual plan by Constitution Day--7 October."

Extensive work has been performed in the republic to publicize the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the proceedings of the 30th CPAz Congress. The speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "The Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Current Party Objectives in the Sphere of Domestic and Foreign Policy," Comrade N. A. Tikhonov's speech on "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During 1981-1985 and During the Period up to 1990" and the proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress have been printed in mass editions in the Azerbaijani language, and the proceedings of the 30th CPAz Congress have been printed in the Azerbaijani and Russian languages.

The first duty of party organizations and our entire ideological aktiv is to bring the provisions of the CPSU Central Committee accountability report, party domestic and foreign policy objectives and guidelines for the economic and social development of the Soviet country to the attention of each communist and each laborer. This was precisely the main topic of discussion at seminars and conferences organized by the CPAz Central Committee and local party committees for lecturers, propagandists, agitators and mass media personnel.

Many lecturers and political speakers were sent to republic cities and rayons. A great deal of agitation and propaganda work was performed by the agitation train called "Let Us Put the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 30th CPAz Congress in Action." The political days--Leninist Fridays--took place on a high ideological and political level and were participated in by CPAz Central Committee Bureau members and candidates for membership, CPAz Central Committee members and heads of ministries and departments. These efficiently organized political days played an important role in publicizing and explaining congress decisions and mobilizing the masses to put these decisions in action.

The 26th CPSU Congress and 30th CPAz Congress delegates actively promoted the ideals of Lenin's party among the masses. A propaganda group from the CPSU Central Committee took part in explaining the documents of the 26th congress by presenting lectures and speeches to the aktiv and labor collectives in a number of cities and rayons in the republic.

Special attention is being given to the thorough study of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech and other congress documents within the system of party and Komsomol

training and the economic education of the working public. More than 2 million communists and non-party members have become involved in various forms of political education. I am happy to announce that the activity of our best propagandists, agitators and political information officers has not been limited to explanatory work. It is aimed at the ideological reinforcement of patriotic initiatives and the early fulfillment of the plans for 1981 and the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan. "The labor and concerns of the propagandists must be dedicated to party plans" and "there must be no laggards where the propagandist works"--these mottos are now finding more and more adherents.

Lecture propaganda work has been reinforced. Topical lecture series, talks, socio-political readings, applied science conferences, evening discussion groups and meetings with congress delegates are being conducted at enterprises, on construction sites, kolkhoses and sovkhoses and in establishments, academic institutions and the homes of workers. Within a comparatively short period of time, more than 60,000 lectures, talks, discussion meetings, seminars and conferences were held to discuss the congress. New lecture halls have been opened and agitation centers in residential complexes have become more active in Baku, Kirovabad, Sumgait, Mingechaur, Nakhichevan' and Stepanakert, in Lenkoranskiy, Sal'yanskiy, Kakhakiy, Yevlakhakiy and Khachmasskiy rayons and in many other cities and rayons. New forms of mass propaganda work are being sought.

Visual agitation media have become more spirited. In many cities and rayons, labor collectives and academic institutions, slogans, posters, banners, graphs, diagrams, exhibit stands and photographic displays clearly and cogently illustrate the remarkable results of the 10th Five-Year Plan, clarify the objectives set at the 26th CPSU Congress and 30th CPAs Congress and elucidate aspects of the domestic and foreign policy of the party and Soviet State and the course of the nationwide socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans for 1981 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole. Artistic agitation displays have been mounted at enterprises, on streets, in squares and in villages and the countryside in Narimanovskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy, Sabirabadskiy, Kubinskiy, Agdamakiy and other rayons. The results have been positive.

Cultural enlightenment establishments are actively involved in popularizing the proceedings of the congress. Book exhibits, photo displays, literary discussions and other mass political undertakings have been organized in cultural centers, clubs and libraries. Film festivals were held in Baku, Nakhichevan', Stepanakert and Ali-Bayramly, and in Baku and Kirovabad political song competitions were held, labor collectives presented progress reports at enterprises and children's drawings of the 26th CPSU Congress were exhibited.

In short, Comrades, a great deal of agitation and propaganda work is being conducted, new positive experience is being accumulated, and our ideological activists' desire to perform their work in the spirit of the times and in accordance with congress directives is obvious.

The popularization and study of the proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th CPAs Congress represent a multileveled party political job that will take a long time. It must be conducted purposefully and, what is most important, systematically, with enthusiastic participation by all party, soviet, economic, trade-union and Komsomol organs, ministries, departments and the scientific and artistic

intelligentsia. Party committees and ideological establishments must continue to publicize the ideas and decisions of the 26th congress, performing this work creatively, with forethought and with the aid of specific and convincing examples, in close coordination with the activities and objectives of party organizations and labor collectives. In this process, it will be important to resolutely put an end to all existing traces of formalism, superficiality and inertia.

The mass media have an exceptionally important role to play in the popularization of congress proceedings. Republic newspapers, television and radio have taken leading positions in the labor ranks of the five-year plan. They are raising current issues in regard to the economic and social development of the republic, socialist competition and the dissemination of progressive experience more frequently and are giving more attention to the objectives of communist indoctrination.

New column headings, new topics and new forms have appeared in newspapers and in television and radio programs. The subject matter discussed in our press has become much broader and the information about 26th congress documents is more detailed. Much still remains to be done, however, to heighten the effectiveness of articles in the press and enhance the quality and impact of their educative influence. The means of attaining this end were precisely spelled out at the 26th congress. They are a close connection with real life and the discussion of the most vital issues, the resolution of which will help to eliminate shortcomings and ensure the successful attainment of objectives.

Soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol and people's control organs are actively involved in the organizational and political work to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet has determined ways of implementing congress decisions and has held conference-seminars for chairmen and secretaries of the executive committees of city and rayon soviets of people's deputies. The objectives of the soviets of people's deputies, stemming from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, will be discussed at the next session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet.

Practical steps for the implementation of 26th CPSU Congress and 30th CPAz Congress decisions have been outlined by the republic Council of Ministers. Trade-union objectives were discussed at a plenum of the ASPB. Similar plenums were held by all sectorial republic trade-union committees.

The Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee held a plenum to discuss the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the duties of Komsomol organizations in connection with the implementation of its decisions and the statements and conclusions set forth in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech. Ministerial and departmental boards have worked out measures to aid in carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and have discussed and ratified these plans.

We can now quite confidently say that the working people of Azerbaijan have resolutely begun their struggle to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the plans for economic and social development in 1981 and the entire 11th Five-Year Plan. On 28 April, the day marking the 61st anniversary of the Soviet Regime's victory in Azerbaijan, republic industrial workers reported the early fulfillment of assignments for the first 4 months of the first year of the five-year plan regarding product sales and the manufacture of many major items. The production



output was 6.6 percent greater than the output of the same period last year, although the plan called for only an increase of 5.4 percent. The highest growth rates were witnessed at enterprises of nonferrous metallurgy, machine building for the petroleum industry, the electrical equipment, chemical, cotton and food industries and the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking. Some 25 of the 34 ministries and departments, as well as the NKAO [Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast] and Azisbekovskiy, Karadagskiy, Leninskiy, imeni 26 Bakinskiye Komissary, Oktyabr'skiy and Shaumyanskiy rayons in the city of Baku have no lagging enterprises, according to the results of the first 4 months.

The liquid fuel production plan has been steadily fulfilled by petroleum industry workers for the first time in recent years. Particularly good work has been performed by the collective of the Kasporneftegasprom Association, which overfulfilled the plan and produced almost 42,000 more tons of oil than in the first 4 months of 1980.

Labor productivity in industry is 5.3 percent above the figure for the same period last year, in comparison to the 4.3 percent rise stipulated in the assignment. This major indicator of effectiveness was responsible for 81 percent of industrial production growth. Overhead cost reduction and profit assignments have been surpassed. The plan for products with the Emblem of Quality has been overfulfilled. Since the beginning of this year, the output of these products has grown by more than 25 percent, and 169 items have earned the highest quality rating for the first time.

Republic transport workers fulfilled the plan for the first 4 months. They shipped more than 1.8 million tons of national economic freight over and above the assignment and increased the freight turnover of all means of transport by 7.5 percent. Communications personnel kept up with their public service assignments.

In spite of the long and cold spring, the frequent rains and the hailstorms, rural workers overcame these difficulties and are skillfully conducting the sowing and other field work. Perennial and annual grasses and feed tubers were sown on the best agrotechnical dates. On the whole, the sowing of cotton and corn has been successfully completed. Grapevines are being lifted onto trellises more quickly than last year and steps are being taken to keep the vines from growing too sparse. Vegetables began to be harvested and shipped off the farms much earlier than last year. By 14 May more than 55,000 tons of produce had been shipped to industrial centers in the nation, to the republic state trade network and to processing enterprises, in comparison to 10,000 tons on the same date in 1980.

The 6-month plans for animal husbandry procurements are being fulfilled more quickly. In these 4 months sales of meat to the state were 4 percent greater than last year, milk sales were 5 percent greater and egg sales were 3 percent greater. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have more livestock and poultry. The milk yield per cow and buffalo has risen by 39 kilograms and the average weight of cattle sold for meat reached 309 kilograms--an increase of 16 kilograms.

Our builders overfulfilled their plans for the first 4 months in terms of all main indicators. Total capital investments were 19 percent greater than last year's figure, the volume of construction and installation work increased by 13 percent



and the indicator of new fixed capital rose 20 percent. Assignments have been considerably overfulfilled in all of the seven projects supervised by the CPSU Central Committee and on the majority of sites where industrial, agricultural and social facilities are being built under the supervision of the CPAs Central Committee.

Much has been done toward the further enhancement of public well-being. The wages of workers and employees, the income of kolkhoz members and payments to the laboring public from public consumption funds have risen. The scales of residential construction are growing in Baku, Sumgait and other cities and the number of construction projects involving public education, public health and cultural enlightenment establishments is increasing. The commodity turnover plan for the first 4 months was overfulfilled. Its growth rate was 7.7 percent, but the assignment for the year is only 5.6 percent.

All of this naturally evokes a sense of deep satisfaction. These first steps and first successes fill us with confidence that the stepped-up plans and socialist commitments for 1981 will be fulfilled, and even overfulfilled.

However, if we analyze these accomplishments from the standpoint of the high demands of the 26th CPSU Congress, the provisions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech and the objectives set by the 30th CPAz Congress, we must frankly say that we still have many unutilized reserves and possibilities and many shortcomings and bottlenecks. It is this that is preventing the even quicker enhancement of production effectiveness and improvement of the quality of all work.

The production growth rates of some ministries and departments and the industrywide rates in some cities are too low. What is more, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Agriculture, Glavbkestroy (Baku Main Construction Administration), Azeruprriybkhoz (Azerbaijan SSR Administration of the Fish Industry), the Sumgait Synthetic Rubber Plant and the Kaspmorsudremont Association, or 170 enterprises in all, have produced even less than during the same period last year, and this production decline can be measured at almost 60 million rubles. Industrial production in Mingechaur increased by only 2 percent, in Sumgait it stayed at last year's level, and in Ali-Bayramly it even declined.

As you know, Comrades, the 30th CPAz Congress specified that work without any lagging enterprises must be guaranteed in all branches of industry from the very first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. And this did not refer only to production and sales plans, but also to labor productivity, product variety, profit levels and other basic technical and economic indicators.

There is no question that much has been done in this direction in the republic. On the whole, the number of lagging enterprises has decreased to almost two-fifths of last year's figure. At the same time, the product sales plans for the first 4 months were not fulfilled by 25 production associations and enterprises, or 3.7 percent of the total, and production volume plans were not fulfilled by 29, or by 4.3 percent. Of course, in comparison to the past, when up to 10-11 percent of all enterprises did not fulfill the plan, there has been an obvious change for the better. But the congress set an absolutely specific objective and we must attain it in full.

We are seriously disturbed by the unsatisfactory work of the republic Ministry of Light Industry, the enterprises of which have lagged behind production output plans since the beginning of the year and are now more than 15 million rubles' below the assigned figure. Markets did not receive 14 out of 23 items, and almost two-thirds of all branch enterprises violated commodity shipment agreements and failed to fulfill their obligations to consumers. The ministry has not been waging a persistent struggle to improve product quality, ensure an effective workload in existing capacities and strengthen labor and technological discipline and has not displayed the necessary concern for the stabilization of production personnel, the improvement of their skills and the creation and training of a reliable administrative personnel reserve.

The heads of the ministry, Minister E. Melikov and his deputies, must move from talk to action to correct this situation and take measures to eliminate serious shortcomings in the work of subordinate enterprises and in the ministry's own work.

Possibilities for the augmentation of labor productivity are not being fully utilized everywhere. Despite the fact that the assignment for this indicator was considerably surpassed on the industrywide level, 40 enterprises, or 6.2 percent of the total, did not keep up with their plans. The largest number of enterprises which did not fulfill the plan in terms of labor productivity and which allowed output per worker to decrease was found in the systems of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of Forestry, the Azeruprriybkhoz and Glavbakstroy.

We have repeatedly pointed out the need for the unconditional fulfillment of plans in terms of product assortment and the strictest observance of contractual discipline. Attitudes toward this matter, however, are changing too slowly. It is still not being given enough attention by the heads of many ministries and departments, party committees, the Council of Ministers and departments of the CPAZ Central Committee. How else can we explain the fact that more than a third of all our enterprises have violated the terms of contracts since the beginning of the year by failing to deliver products worth 100 million rubles? These are primarily enterprises of the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Administration for Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Soyuzneftemash Association and the chemical and electrical equipment industries.

The status of product assortment plan fulfillment is no better. Assignments remained unfulfilled for 20 of the 51 major types of industrial products. Below-plan quantities were produced of rubber, slate, prefabricated reinforced concrete structures, furniture, cotton and wool fabric, knitted outerwear, rugs and carpeting and some other items. The output of cement, knitted outerwear and synthetic detergents is smaller than last year's.

Certain indicators of effectiveness, such as profits and overhead costs, are not given the necessary attention everywhere. In the first quarter of 1981 the profit plan was not fulfilled by 133 enterprises, or one out of every five. The Ministry

of the Construction Materials Industry, Soyuzneftemash, the Ministry of Vegetable and Fruit Farming and others did not keep up with the assignment regarding the reduction of the costs of producing commodities and were guilty of the overexpenditure of funds.

As speakers stressed at the 26th party congress, the further improvement of product quality is still a cardinal national economic problem in the 11th Five-Year Plan. Without underestimating the significance of the work we have already performed in this area, we must admit that it still is not keeping up with rising demand. Only one-fifth of the industrial enterprises in the republic produce commodities marked with the Emblem of Quality. What is more, since the beginning of the year 16.3 percent of the enterprises with a plan for the production of items of the highest quality category have not been able to fulfill it. The volume of products marked with the Emblem of Quality is growing too slowly at enterprises in Ali-Bayramly and in Baku's Azizbekovskiy, Karadagakiy, Nizaminskiy and Ordzhonikidzevakiy rayons, where the proportion accounted for by these products is much lower than the republic average.

There have been obvious delays in the development and incorporation of a comprehensive product quality control system. It is now operating at only 140 enterprises, but all of this work in industry must be completed in 1982, and we therefore have very little time left.

As you know, the efficient use of fuel and energy resources, raw materials and other materials and the strict observance of conservation rules are of primary significance in the national economy. Here too, however, all is not well. Azglavenergo [Azerbaijan SSR Main Power Supply Administration], the Kaspomorneftegazprom Association and the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry are still using too much boiler and furnace fuel, losses of electric power are still sizeable in Azglavenergo circuits and losses of gas are too great in the Aztranegaz gaslines.

We still have many other shortcomings and reserves in industry. They were discussed in detail at the 30th CPAz Congress and the republic party aktiv meeting held to discuss the results of the 26th CPSU Congress. For this reason, we have touched on only a few problems which must be solved if we are to overcome difficulties in the fulfillment of our high socialist commitments.

In the first 4 months of the year, as I have already mentioned, the republicwide growth rate of industrial production was 6.6 percent. This is good, without question. In terms of this indicator, Azerbaijan is one of the leading union republics. But our present level is not our maximum. Real possibilities exist, and they were substantiated at the 30th CPAz Congress and the republic party aktiv meeting, for going far beyond this level and achieving a growth rate of 7 percent instead of the 5.4 percent planned for the year. We can have higher indicators of production efficiency, ensure a rise of 5.5-6 percent in labor productivity in comparison to last year and achieve at least 85 percent of the increase in our industrial output on the strength of this.

Republic agriculture also has more potential for production growth. Without going into any long-range matters, I would like to discuss some current agricultural problems. Above all, it is important to discuss the untimely and unskilled



institution of agrotechnical and zooveterinary measures in many rayons. For example, the best dates to sow spring crops have passed, but the spring sowing is still going on. The organization of potato planting is unsatisfactory on farms in Dashkesanskiy, Kedabekskiy, Kubinskiy, Kusarskiy and Lerikskiy rayons, of vegetables in Divichinskiy, Khachmasakiy, Kubinskiy and Apsheeronakiy rayons, of edible cucurbits in Agdashskiy, Agdamskiy, Kazakhskiy, Udzharskiy, Khanlarskiy and Khachmasakiy rayons, and of tobacco in the NKAO and Vartashenskiy, Yarymlinskiy, Lerikskiy, Ismailinskiy, Kel'badzharskiy and other rayons. The organization of the planting of soybeans, sunflowers and some other crops has been just as unsatisfactory.

Livestock and poultry procurement plans for the first quarter were not fulfilled in Agdashskiy, Mir-Bashirskiy, Khachmasakiy, Kakhskiy, Kyurdamirskiy, Zakatal'skiy, Bardinskiy, Mardakertskiy, Sabirabadskiy and Lerikskiy rayons. Their deliveries to the state were short by 1,130 tons of meat, or 4 percent of the republic quarterly plan. The milk procurement plan was not fulfilled by farms in Dashkesanskiy, Kedabekskiy, Mardakertskiy and Gadrutskiy rayons. The results of the first 4 months proved that the heads of party, soviet and economic organs in these rayons did not learn the necessary lessons from the 26th congress' instructions regarding the need for maximum production and procurement augmentation in animal husbandry. On 1 May the 6-month livestock and poultry procurement plans had been fulfilled by only 29-47 percent in these rayons and the milk plans were fulfilled by 38-61 percent, as against the respective republicwide figures of 63 and 68 percent.

In many rayons the rate of increase in livestock and poultry productivity is too low. In eight rayons the milk yield increased by less than 10 kilograms, and in Kel'badzharskiy, Zakatal'skiy, Dzhebrail'skiy and Dashkesanskiy rayons it was lower than last year's yield. Farms in Dzhul'finskiy, Ordubadskiy, Shakhbudskiy, Kyurdamirskiy, Agdashskiy, Udzharskiy, Dzhebrail'skiy, Geokchayskiy and Yarymlinskiy rayons deliver livestock with an average weight of less than 250 kilograms. The intensive fattening of livestock has been organized poorly in these rayons and many others, there is no efficient management in this area and the feeding technology is misused.

We have often said that parent livestock represent a small share of the herd. In spite of the assurances of the heads of agricultural ministries, departments and rayon organizations, the situation has not changed. Cows and buffalos account for only 25.9 percent of the total herd, and the indicator is even lower for the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and interfarm enterprises of the Ministry of Agriculture.

An analysis of the present status and future possibilities of rayons indicated that if the proper measures were taken, cows could account for 26.5 percent of the herd by the end of the wintering period, on 1 July, 27 percent by 1 October and 27.5 percent by the end of the year. But even this last figure, quite frankly, is much lower than the present union average. We have agreed to the proposed figures because cows represent only 22-23 percent of the herd in many rayons. And the main reason is that farm and rayon administrators pay virtually no attention to this matter. This is why these figures are the absolute minimum. We expect rayon administrators to take the necessary steps to achieve good results when they realize how important the augmentation of the mother herd is for the development of animal husbandry. All rayons have enough heifers of over 2 years of age, and their insemination and transfer to the mother herd will dramatically increase the relative number of cows and buffalos.



The intrafarm slaughtering of livestock is widespread in many rayons. Around 6,200 head of cattle and more than 61,000 sheep and goats were slaughtered in just 3 months. The lack of control on the part of rayon organizations, agricultural ministries and departments contributed to the unjustified slaughter of particularly large numbers of livestock, on the pretext of farm needs, in Sabirabadskiy, Imishlinskiy, Kel'badsharskiy, Lachinskiy, Kyurdamirskiy, Kakhakiy, Khanlarskiy, Bardinskiy, Shemakhinskiy and some other rayons.

The unacceptability of this practice, which is now widespread, has been pointed out repeatedly by the CPAz Central Committee, particularly when the work of the Zangelanskiy Party Raykom in the management of agriculture was discussed in 1979. The Central Committee Bureau dismissed Comrade N. Kerimov, first secretary of the Zangelanskiy Party Raykom, and Comrade B. Akhmedov, chief of the rayon agricultural administration, and imposed strict party penalties on them for their unprincipled behavior and encouragement of the misuse of livestock for intrafarm needs. Apparently, however, not all farm and rayon administrators learned the proper lessons from this case.

It is no accident that I mentioned this case, even though it took place in 1979. We then believed that the strict condemnation of the behavior of the heads of rayon party, soviet and agricultural organs would be taken as a serious warning by the administrators of all rayons, kolkhozes, sovkhoses and the appropriate ministries and departments. But the figures I cited testify that many comrades did not draw the proper conclusions. For this reason, today we must warn them again that the most severe penalties will be imposed on the guilty parties in cases involving the squandering of livestock.

Recently the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Socialist Obligations of Agricultural Personnel in Cherkasskaya Oblast To Augment the Animal Husbandry Output and Sales to the State in the 11th Five-Year Plan" was published in the press. It is the duty of party, soviet and agricultural organs to give extensive coverage to this initiative and ensure a considerable increase in animal husbandry production and procurements on kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

Party, soviet and agricultural organs and the administrators of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and procurement organizations have a great deal of work to perform in connection with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Additional Measures To Ensure the Harvesting of Crops and the Procurement of Agricultural Products and Fodder in 1981 and the Successful Wintering of Livestock in the 1981/1982 Season."

Soon kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers must concentrate on completing the sowing of vegetables, potatoes, tobacco and other spring crops and organizing the reliable care of plants. There are not, and cannot be, any crops of primary or secondary importance. All crops must be reliably tended so that each hectare will produce the maximum yield.

The time to harvest lucerne and grass in natural hayfields arrived long ago. According to the daily data received by the TsSU [Central Statistical Administration], however, many farms have not begun mass-scale mowing. This delay could lead, just as in past years, to losses of fodder, the deterioration of its quality and a reduced number of mowings.

We must do everything within our power to raise the standards of field fodder production, enlarge fields and increase the yield of corn for silage, perennial grasses and food tubers. Fodder crops must be carefully tended on each farm so that each hectare will produce the maximum yield.

The decisive time has come on grainfields. Each day must be utilized for the augmentation of the harvest. Grain crops must be watered more often, they must be dressed with mineral fertilizers and, wherever possible, weeds should be controlled with chemicals. At the same time, the preparation of equipment, weighing facilities and the entire procurement network for the harvest season must be accelerated. In the next few days harvest transport links and complexes must be equipped with personnel, equipment and means of transport, and the method worked out by Ipatovo farmers must be utilized in harvesting work everywhere. Harvesting schedules must be updated in line with the maturity of the grain, and the specific dates of the beginning and end of grain harvesting must be specified for each field so that all of the work can be completed within 10-12 working days. The course of this work must be monitored daily by party raykoms, ministries, departments and the agricultural departments of the Central Committee and Council of Ministers.

On cotton fields the primary objective is the well-organized and high-quality performance of the first thorough cultivation, which must be completed by 20 May. But this is the last possible date. Different rayons and zones have different climatic, soil and other conditions and it is natural that the dates of the appearance of sprouts and the beginning of cultivation will not be the same. Three days ago we in the Central Committee spoke with Comrade Safaraliyev, first secretary of the Bardinskiy Party Raykom. He told us that the first cultivation had been completed in the rayon and that the second had already taken place on 6,000 hectares. This kind of speed and excellent organization are what lay the foundation for a good harvest. Unfortunately, there have been delays in the institution of agro-technical measures in other rayons, valuable time is being lost, and this sometimes results in the loss of part of the harvest.

Cultivation must be intensified everywhere. The necessary quantities of mineral and local fertilizers must be accumulated and transported to the fields for the timely top dressing of plants. Equipment which has not been adjusted properly and does not have the full set of working parts must not be used in cotton cultivation.

The procurement of vegetables must be intensified. We cannot allow a single kilogram of the harvest to be lost or send substandard products to the consumer. This will require, in addition to the efforts of rural workers, the precise operation of the entire vegetable conveyor, particularly railway transport.

It is a crucial time in vineyards and orchards. It is the time for quick and skillful therapeutic and greening operations, interrow and interbush cultivation and other agricultural measures. According to available data, the state of vineyards is good and all of the work in this branch must be organized in such a way as to ensure a record grape harvest this year. I spoke with some rayon administrators and the chairman of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, Comrade Rzaev. They informed me that the situation was good everywhere. But, after all, the results will depend on our work from this point on. At present,

diseases are being combated vigorously. Then it will be time for other stages in the agrotechnical process. If we maintain our present level--and it must not only be maintained, but raised even higher--we can expect a genuinely large grape harvest.

A significant shortage of irrigation water is expected this year. In this regard, incidentally, we have issued several warnings to our comrades, we have met in the CPAz Central Committee to discuss the matter and we have planned additional measures to accumulate as much water as possible in our reservoirs. Nonetheless, it must be said that today there is much less water in all republic reservoirs than there was last year. And there is less snow in the mountains than last year. For this reason, we must be fully aware of the critical state of the agricultural water supply. Consequently, special care must be taken to ensure the efficient use of water and the widespread institution of nighttime irrigation and progressive methods ensuring the economical use of water. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes must perform all agrotechnical operations on schedule to prevent losses of moisture in the soil.

The efforts of republic animal husbandry workers must be focused on the successful wintering of livestock and the unconditional fulfillment of the production and procurement plans for the first 6 months of the year and the winter season of 1980/81. One of their important duties is the well-organized shearing of sheep and their transfer to summer pastures.

We spoke before about positive trends in capital construction, but there are still many shortcomings in this area. Since the beginning of the year, one-fifth of all republic ministries and departments have failed to keep up with capital investment and fixed capital incorporation plans. Funds were underutilized in large quantities by the Baku Gorispolkom, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Azerbaijan Railway, the Azerbaijan Administration for Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Azersel'khozkhimiya Association and others. Through the fault of clients--the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, the Khimprom Association, the Ministry of Consumer Services, the State Sel'khoztekhnika Committee and others--the timely delivery of equipment to construction sites was not ensured and there were delays in the completion of several production projects with fixed capital valued at a total of over 15 million rubles. Despite the overall fulfillment of plans, far from all went well in the construction of the plant for the production of automatic control devices for household appliances in Ali-Bayramly, new capacities at the Shchekino Silk Association imeni V. I. Lenin and a large winery in Dzhalilabadskiy Rayon.

We feel it is particularly necessary to discuss problems in housing construction. The serious shortcomings in this branch were previously discussed at the 30th CPAz Congress and the 44th Baku City Party Conference. Some steps are being taken to correct the situation. In Baku, for example, the plan for new housing construction funded by the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and others has been considerably augmented for 1981. More housing will be built by the Azneft' and Kaspromneftegazprom associations and the Azerbaijan Railway. And this is good, but we are still worried about the state of housing construction in Baku. The main contracting organization, Glavbaktroy, is still not fulfilling new housing plans, is handling equipment, resources and



manpower ineptly, is dissipating these resources and is slowing down the work of its own residential construction combines.

The level of incomplete housing construction is quite high in Apsheronskiy, Geokchayakiy, Divichinskiy, Sal'yanskiy, Shemakhinskiy and other rayons.

In many cities and rayon centers the resolution of the housing problem is being blocked by the lack of a comprehensive approach to the construction of enterprises and residential buildings. The consequences of underestimating its importance are attested to by the example of Sumgait, where residential construction has lagged considerably behind the construction of industrial capacities and facilities in recent years. This was the fault of the administrators of the Khimprom and Orgaintex associations, the synthetic rubber plant, the pipe rolling mill and some other large enterprises. But after all, the 11th Five-Year Plan calls for the construction of several new production units in the city and the enlargement of the majority of existing enterprises. Consequently, the housing problem will be even more acute in the future. I recently went to Sumgait, toured several enterprises and spoke with many inhabitants of the city. I must say that most of them brought up the topic of housing. The importance of dramatically increasing the volume of housing construction in the city was the subject of a principled discussion at a meeting of the Sumgait party aktiv. And it must be said that the city administrators responded correctly to criticism and are actively taking steps to increase the volume of housing construction and reduce the amount of time required for this construction. I think that other cities should follow Sumgait's example.

At the 26th congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev particularly stressed the significance of, as he said, questions concerning "the daily life of millions and millions of people. The store, the lunchroom, the laundry, the dry cleaning shop—these are places where people go every day. What can they buy there? How are they greeted? How are they treated? How much time do they spend on all types of personal errands? People judge our work largely by the answers to these questions.... Real concern for the real individual, his needs and demands is the beginning and end of party economic policy."

In these words, Leonid Il'ich defined the purpose and content of the party policy of enhancing public well-being. In our republic, Comrades, we have accomplished a great deal in this area. But obligations and requirements are constantly growing. What was good yesterday is often already unsatisfactory today. Can every administrator say with a clear conscience that he keeps up with the times and is fully aware of the interests and concerns of people? Unfortunately, this is not the case.

When we prepared for the plenum, we analyzed reports on matters in trade, public dining, consumer, municipal and transport services and the organization of recreational activity for the working public. The reports contained many positive facts and figures. There is no question that the attitude toward public needs and desires has largely changed for the better, and this tendency is constantly growing. But even the figures in reports indicate how far present accomplishments are lagging behind the actual needs and desires of the working public.

For example, let us take a look at public dining. The commodity turnover plan for the first 4 months was not fulfilled in this branch, although public dining



enterprises have an adequate supply of food resources, including meat and dairy products. Nonetheless, many lunchrooms often cannot offer customers any meat dishes, and milk dishes are generally not even prepared. If we add the low standards of customer service in the majority of lunchrooms, restaurants and cafeterias and the practice of overcharging and shortchanging customers, the picture becomes quite unappealing.

The consumer service network fell short of public service assignments for the first 4 months by 340,000 rubles, and the enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Services were responsible for most of this sum. The main reason was the lack of elementary order in many tailoring studios, laundries, dry cleaning establishments and even beauty parlors. Customers are treated rudely, orders are filled late and the work is unsatisfactory.

Working people have made similar complaints, and quite justifiably, about the services of municipal transport, especially in Baku, municipal enterprises, many hospitals and clinics and the entire service sphere.

I would like to speak briefly about another matter--the organization of summer recreation and health spa therapy for the working public. Much has been done in this area in recent years, but people want more and they have a right to expect more. Summer will be here soon and it is our duty to provide working people with exemplary service in all areas of mass recreation--on the beach, in the park, in the zoo--especially on their days off. More attention must be given to recreational centers outside the city, Pioneer camps and children's sanatoriums.

Health resort construction in the republic must acquire a planned nature. We recently learned that a general plan for the distribution and development of health resorts in Azerbaijan has not been drawn up as yet. The Council of Ministers, Gosplan and the ASPS must tackle this matter in real earnest, enlisting the aid of all interested republic and union organs.

All of this obviously indicates that much remains to be done if our work is to be appreciated by everyone.

Comrades! The preceding was a brief report on the initial steps taken by the CPAz Central Committee to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which points out shortcomings and indicates reserves in addition to listing achievements. In view of the fact that the objectives set at the 26th CPSU Congress and 30th CPAz Congress are long-range goals, the Central Committee Bureau has drafted a plan of organizational and political measures, covering all of the main issues and problems that must be solved by party, soviet, economic, trade-union and Komsomol organs in 1981-1985, and is submitting this draft to the plenum for discussion. These measures are aimed at the successful attainment of the main objective of the 11th Five-Year Plan--the further enhancement of the well-being of working people through the steady and constant development of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, a transfer to intensive economic development, the more efficient use of production potential, the maximum conservation of all types of resources and the improvement of the quality of work.

We envisage measures aimed at the early fulfillment of plans for economic and social development during the 11th Five-Year Plan in terms of all basic indicators: the growth of national income, the production output of industry and agriculture, the augmentation of labor productivity and others. We hope to achieve the growth of republic income by 34 percent instead of the planned 32 percent, increase industrial output by 32-34 percent in the 5 years instead of the 29-32 percent envisaged in the plan, augment labor productivity in industry by 24 percent instead of the 22.7 percent in the assignment, achieve at least 80 percent of the increase in output on the strength of this indicator and more than double the output of products marked with the Emblem of Quality.

The long-range program for the improvement of the structure of industry, envisaged in the 27 July 1976 decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the development of individual progressive branches in republic industry, occupies a prominent place in these measures. On this basis, we envisage the priority development of the branches on which scientific and technical progress depends--electrical power engineering, machine building and the chemical and petrochemical industry--bringing their share of the total industrial output up to 30 percent by the end of the five-year plan.

A program for the further improvement of the distribution of productive forces in the republic, the intensive development of industrial production in medium-sized and small cities and rural rayons and the augmentation of their industrial potential to twice the present level in the coming decade will be drawn up and carried out in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Specific measures have been delineated for the further development of oil and gas production, oil refining, the chemical and petrochemical industry, machine building, metallurgy, power engineering, transportation, communications and other branches. An extensive program has been drawn up for the accelerated development of branches producing consumer goods, the expansion of the assortment of consumer goods and the improvement of their quality.

Measures in the sphere of agriculture are aimed at deeper specialization and concentration in farming and animal husbandry, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the better use of land, water, labor, material and technical resources to ensure the considerable overfulfillment of assignments regarding the growth of the average annual agricultural product, the augmentation of labor productivity by 15 percent, the reduction of overhead costs per unit of product by 8-10 percent and the rise of kolkhoz and sovkhoz income and profitability levels by 12-15 percent. On the whole, these measures are aimed at the successful execution of the 22 February 1979 decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for the Further Intensification of Agricultural Production and the Development of Viticulture and Winemaking in the Azerbaijan SSR."

It is one of our principal duties to take an active part in the elaboration and fulfillment of the nationwide comprehensive food program for the 11th Five-Year Plan and the period up to 1990. The republic will make a tangible contribution to the fulfillment of this program by following the instructions calling for the following rates of increase in the 11th Five-Year Plan in comparison to the 10th: 16-18 percent in livestock and poultry procurement volume, 32-35 percent in milk procurements,

30-35 percent in egg procurements, 380-400 kilograms in the average milk yield per cow or buffalo. In addition, the average surrender weight per head of cattle should reach 350-360 kilograms in 1985.

The main objective in capital construction is the better organization of production, the extensive incorporation of advanced experience and progressive materials and designs, a higher level of mechanization in labor-intensive processes, a 1.5-fold increase in the volume of contracted operations and a rise of 20-22 percent in the level of labor productivity. At the same time, a consistent effort must be made to continue reducing the number of simultaneous construction projects, reducing volumes of incomplete construction and bringing them in line with the norm.

A group of measures has been outlined for the successful completion of major tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress for the further elevation of the material and cultural standard of living. Plans call for an increase of 36 percent in national income used for consumption and accumulation, of 22 percent in real per capita income, of 40 percent in commodity turnover, of 70 percent in the volume of consumer services, including a twofold increase in rural areas, the further improvement of urban and rural water and gas supplies, a broader network of public health establishments, higher standards of public medical services and so forth.

You will see in the draft that has been distributed to you that many of the measures it specifies are connected with the development of science, higher and secondary education, literature, art and environmental protection.

The accomplishment of all this will have to be based on active and effective organizational and political work by party organizations, and this is given special emphasis in the draft.

The Central Committee plenum will review this draft and will ratify it with consideration for all proposed additions and changes. Our main task is to ensure that these measures are carried out consistently and according to plan. Specific work plans based on these measures must be drawn up and carried out in full in all party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, ministries, departments, soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, scientific establishments, artistic unions and labor collectives. It is the responsibility of departments of the CPAs Central Committee to establish strict control over the timely and proficient fulfillment of all these plans.

Comrades! The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev are filled with deep concern for the future reinforcement of the party, the improvement of the style and methods of party leadership and the intensification of the operational efficiency of party organizations. Guided by congress directives, in this draft of organizational and political measures the CPAs Central Committee has paid special attention to the need for a higher level of organizational and political work with the masses, stronger party influence in all spheres of economic and sociocultural construction and a more important role for obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms and primary party organizations in the accomplishment of the economic and political tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The focal point of these measures is the unconditional observance of the Leninist standards of party life and the principles of collective leadership and the improvement of party organizational work.



A creative approach to the resolution of cardinal problems in economic and cultural construction and the communist indoctrination of the working public is characteristic of the majority of party committees in the republic. In some of them, however, we can still find traces of pretentiousness, formalism and such flawed methods of leadership as authoritarianism propped up by orders and decrees. There is no question that all of this reduces the effectiveness of the work of party committees and has a negative effect on their authority. This was proved, in particular, by the Central Committee Bureau's recent analysis and discussion of the Zardobskiy Party Raykom's work methods and style. The raykom has ignored important aspects of economic management, has denigrated the role of bureaus and plenums and is conducting unsatisfactory work with the elected aktiv. There are serious shortcomings in work with personnel, who are sometimes promoted too quickly and indiscriminately. Frequent unjustified changes of administrative personnel harm our cause. In just 1 year, 40 percent of the personnel roster was changed. A completely qualified personnel reserve for promotion to administrative positions was not created, and few women and young people have been promoted. We must say that these same shortcomings are also characteristic of some other party raykoms, such as the Masallinskiy, Mir-Bashirskiy, Zhdanovskiy and Kedabekskiy raykoms.

When the matter was discussed in the Central Committee Bureau, Comrade Dahafarov, first secretary of the Zardobskiy Party Raykom, blamed these shortcomings on certain negative circumstances in the rayon, the shortage of people with a higher education and of agricultural specialists and so forth. We sympathize with this and we know that such circumstances do exist in some rayons. Nevertheless, we also believe that people should be strictly guided by party principles and that good organization can result in much greater successes in all areas of economic, organizational and political work.

Guided by the aims set forth by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the accountability report to the 26th congress, we must persistently establish a style of work in which executive ability and discipline are closely combined with bold initiative and enterprise; the practical and businesslike approach is combined with higher aspirations; criticism of shortcomings is combined with an unshakeable certainty that our chosen path is the correct one. Constant attention must be given to the indoctrination of personnel and the improvement of personnel selection and placement practices.

One of the factors contributing to a more exacting approach, conscious discipline and a healthier atmosphere is the correct use of party penalties as a means of communist indoctrination. Unfortunately, there are still cases in which various forms of party criticism are used only formally and without forethought. There are cases in which offenders are given unprincipled, liberal treatment or even protection. What is more, these cases are unfortunately still numerous. At the same time, the mass punishment of CPSU members is practiced in some party raykoms, which reduces the educative effect of party penalties. In the aforementioned Zardobskiy Party Raykom up to 30 people would be simultaneously called to account at bureau meetings, and some administrators were penalized five or six times. Or let us look at the Geokchayakiy Party Raykom, which penalized Comrade Gadzhiyev, chairman of the Yenikenskiy Rural Soviet, four times in 1975-1977. The Divichinskiy Party Raykom reprimanded Comrade Askerov, former deputy chairman of the rayispolkom, three times in 1 year. And there have been many such cases.



There is also another side to the matter. I am referring to work with communists who have been penalized by the party. I must say quite frankly that we still have many shortcomings and omissions in this work. The main one is that many party committees only penalize communists and do not concern themselves with the subsequent indoctrination of those who have been penalized. Therefore, it is not surprising that 2,492 communists have still not paid party fines imposed on them 2 or 3 years ago, and 661 communists have still not paid fines dating back 5-10 years. The work with communists who have been penalized by the party is unsatisfactory in the Agdamskiy, Narimanovskiy, Kel'badzharskiy, Agdashskiy, Sabirabadskiy and other rayon party organizations.

Another question also arises: Why would a communist not bother to clear his record for so long, sometimes for up to 10 years? After all, he is obligated to prove, through his practical work, that he realizes his error and has corrected his behavior. And if he does not care, if he does not wonder how he can prove his worth to the party organization, does the party need him at all? Incidentally, we asked about this and we learned that virtually no one is doing anything about this matter in primary organizations or in gorkoms and raykoms.

It is absolutely clear that a completely objective, principled and consistent approach must be taken when party penalties are set, and the main objective is to make the punishment fit the crime. Neither excessive leniency nor unjustifiable severity can be tolerated in this area.

A certain amount of experience has been accumulated in the republic party organization in the supervision and verification of the execution of decisions, but the qualitatively new objectives set by the congress will require further improvement in this work.

The CPAZ Central Committee recently discussed the progress in the fulfillment of the 1 February 1980 decree of the republic Council of Ministers and Central Committee "On Measures To Specialize Fodder Seed Production and To Introduce the Sowing of Rotating and Mixed Crops on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes." The discussion indicated that the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and some party raykoms had taken virtually no effective steps toward the implementation of this decree during the year since its ratification. The Ministry of Agriculture merely informed farms of their assignments and did not even bother to make the necessary changes in planting patterns or establish a network of seed-raising farms on schedule. The ministry's complete lack of control and the permissiveness of rayon organizations resulted in the squandering and inefficient use of seeds by the administrators of some farms in Neftechalinskiy, Zhdanovskiy, Sal'yanskiy, Saatlinskiy, Udzharskiy, Sabirabadskiy, Imishlinskiy and other rayons.

When the matter was discussed, it was suggested that the heads of the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and the first secretaries of several raykoms be severely punished and that the chairmen of the rayispolkoms and heads of the agricultural administrations in some rayons be dismissed. It must be said that these suggestions were quite sound. But considering the fact that the comrades admitted their errors and assured us that they

had learned their lesson and would correct the situation, the CPAz Central Committee merely issued a strong warning to Comrade M. Askarov, republic minister of agriculture, Comrade Yu. Rzayev, chairman of the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine-making, and the administrators of these rayons and demanded that they take effective steps to ensure the timely and precise implementation of these decisions.

This corroborates the fundamental significance of supervision in all our work. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the 26th congress, the art of management does not consist in the propagation and multiplication of instructions on any pretext, but in their unconditional fulfillment. In accordance with this, the measures submitted to the plenum envisage the consistent and undeviating implementation of decisions and the constant supervision of their execution.

It is important to give total consideration to all of the suggestions, criticism and requests voiced by communists during the recent report and election campaign at meetings of primary party organizations, at rayon, city and oblast conferences and at the 30th CPAz Congress. Party committees must institute strict--and, I repeat, not formal, but effective--control over the consistent implementation of each valuable suggestion and each criticizing remark. There is no question that this work will be of great practical value and will heighten the operational efficiency of each party organization.

Although it has not been a long time since these meetings, party conferences and the 30th CPAz Congress were held, much more could have been done toward the implementation of the suggestions and criticism voiced at these gatherings. For this reason, we feel that this work must be intensified to the maximum.

The primary party organizations must play the most prominent part, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, in the attainment of the great and varied objectives of communist construction. Whether these are matters concerning personnel problems, the fulfillment of national economic plans or the improvement of public living and working conditions, party organizations must take a principled approach and must not follow the lead of administrators when they make errors. In short, they must firmly adhere to the party line.

We have accumulated some positive experience in the management of primary party organizations. Most of them are actively influencing the state of affairs in labor collectives, placing communists in decisive production fields, heightening their avant-garde role and improving the ideological and moral indoctrination of the working public. There are still considerable flaws in this work, however. This is attested to, in particular, by the CPAz Central Committee's discussion of the Divichinskiy Party Raykom's work to heighten the activity of primary party organizations in light of 26th CPSU Congress directives. The Divichinskiy Party Raykom has still not been able to make all primary party organizations genuine organizers of the masses, actively influencing the work of labor collectives, fully exercising the powers granted them in the CPSU Charter and aiding in the mobilization of existing reserves and potential for more effective production development. In connection with these shortcomings, a strict warning was issued to Comrade Kuliyev, first secretary of the party raykom, but all party committees must draw the proper conclusions from the Central Committee decree on this matter. We had good reason to publish the text of this decree in the press.

Our motive was the desire to reinforce the organizational, ideological and mass political work of all primary party organizations. In the near future we intend to hold a republic conference for the secretaries of primary party organizations and discuss the need to heighten their activity and operational efficiency in line with 26th CPSU Congress directives. This should help to augment the role of primary party organizations in the fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The completion of the massive and complex tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress will be indissolubly connected with the correct selection, placement and training of personnel. The measures submitted to the plenum by the CPA's Central Committee define specific guidelines for the further improvement of this work. They envisage the compilation and execution of a plan for the training and retraining of party and soviet personnel in the republic in 1981-1985 and the reinforcement of middle-level management in all branches of the national economy. The political training of personnel on all levels is given a prominent place in these measures, and the Higher Party School has been assigned important tasks in this connection.

In recent years the composition of the party, soviet, trade-union, Komsomol and economic leadership in the republic has improved noticeably. Most of these administrators are skilled specialists who can look to the future and strive for excellent final results. The objectives set by the 26th CPSU Congress require a high sense of responsibility, a businesslike approach, efficiency, competence and the ability to ensure the fulfillment of plans and socialist commitments under any circumstances from party, soviet and economic personnel and all workers.

At the same time, we have witnessed and heard about miscalculations and errors in the work with personnel. Not all of our personnel have mastered the latest methods of management or new ways of organizing work. Some administrators who have held their positions for a long time lose their perspective, reconcile themselves to shortcomings and act smug and complacent. Administrators whose personal behavior and way of life are indiscreet and who abuse their authority have not been transferred either. And it is extremely disturbing that some party gorkoms and raykoms accept this.

Serious shortcomings were recently discovered in the work of the party and trade-union organizations and administrators of the Azerbaijan Scientific Research Institute of Electrical Equipment. An unhealthy moral and psychological atmosphere had taken shape in the institute, nepotism flourished, the procedure of awarding bonuses and vacations was being grossly violated and intrigues involving the distribution of motor vehicles and their resale by individual researchers for personal gain became commonplace.

The Baku Party Gorkom expelled former Secretary F. Imanov of the party organization and institute personnel director B. Nadirov from the CPSU. Institute director F. Akhundov was dismissed and was severely penalized by the party.

The Shaumyanovskiy Party Raykom had to take equally strict measures against A. Kuliyeu, T. Aliyev, A. Mamedov, A. Abdullou and V. Malyshov, the administrators of the Azneftekhinzavodremont Trust who had committed serious errors in their work. Some of them had even misused their professional status for mercenary purposes. Comrade Gasanov, republic deputy minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, was removed from this position for his improper management of this trust and incorrect behavior and was penalized by the party.



You also know about the Baku Party Gorkom's decision regarding the Plant imeni 60-Letiye Kompartii Azerbaydzhana, the former director of which, a Comrade Garibov, was expelled from the CPSU for abusing the authority of his position and for his indiscriminating selection of personnel.

Personnel selection and indoctrination work in the system of the republic Ministry of Motor Transport is suffering from many shortcomings and defects, which were correctly judged in a PRAVDA article entitled "The 'Lime Tree' in the Park."

No one has the right to violate the tried and tested Leninist principles governing the selection, placement and training of personnel. The CPAz Central Committee will continue to combine the courteous treatment of personnel with strict demandingness and take an uncompromising approach to all deviations from party requirements.

Soviets of people's deputies, trade unions, Komsomol organizations and people's control organs have an important role to play in the accomplishment of tasks connected with the fulfillment of the socioeconomic program mapped out by the 26th congress.

At a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, held in April to discuss the duties of soviets of people's deputies in light of 26th CPSU Congress decisions, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed that when local soviets are implementing congress decisions, they must focus their attention on the social and economic objectives of the 11th Five-Year Plan--the fulfillment of the food program, a larger output of consumer goods and the fulfillment of plans for the construction of residential buildings, schools, hospitals and kindergartens. The soviets must be strict and exacting managers of this work and must make better use of their coordinative and supervisory authority. The decree of the party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the government on the augmentation of the role of soviets in economic construction should serve as an excellent stimulating factor.

The implementation of party policy depends largely on correctly organized, efficient and enterprising work by the soviets. This is why the shortcomings and omissions encountered in their work are particularly unacceptable. Nonetheless, there is still a great deal of red tape, bureaucracy, indifference to the letters and complaints of working people and inadequate executive discipline in the activities of some soviets of people's deputies. What is more, there are some heads of ispolkoms who also decide to misuse their authority and ignore Soviet laws.

This plenum of the Central Committee is aware that the CPAz Central Committee has taken the strictest measures against some heads of city and rayon soviets who have committed serious violations.

The persistent and uncompromising struggle against persons who encourage negative behavior and the penalties imposed on them constitute a serious lesson for all administrative personnel of soviet organs. This makes it all the more exasperating when these violations are repeated. For example, Chairman S. Agayeva of the Oktyabr'skiy Rayispolkom was recently expelled from the CPSU and dismissed from her job after she abused her authority. It was discovered that she had used her official status for the illegal allocation of housing to her friends and relatives. She not only failed to wage a struggle against numerous cases involving the



arbitrary confiscation of land and the construction of private residences, but also assisted in this. Housing was illegally allocated to persons who did not live in Baku.

All of these shortcomings in the ispolkom's work were known to the Oktyabr'skiy Party Raykom and its former first secretary, Comrade N. Ibragimov, who is now the chairman of the republic State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade. The party raykom bureau repeatedly investigated conditions in the accounting, distribution, maintenance and operation of available housing. In spite of the serious violations, however, the bureau did nothing but ascertain the facts and make unprincipled decisions. We do not understand what Comrade Ibragimov's motives were. Even today we still have a right to file complaints against the former administrators of the Baku Party Committee and Baku City Soviet for these outrageous incidents.

We must say that all of these incidents were discovered by the Oktyabr'skiy Party Raykom and that the decision to dismiss Agayeva and expell her from the party was made by the party raykom, but not until the committee was headed by its current first secretary, Comrade Aliyev. But after all, most of the facts leading up to the decision were known earlier. At that time, however, the party raykom bureau did not even penalize Agayeva when it examined the shortcomings in the rayispolkom's housing assignment work. But it is possible that this could have stopped her and prevented her decline.

I believe that the Oktyabr'skiy Raykom's present actions are completely correct. I hope that this approach will be systematic, and not episodic in nature.

Unfortunately, this is not the first time I have criticized Comrade Ibragimov from the plenum rostrum. Each time he has tried to excuse himself. This time he wrote a letter of explanation to the Central Committee, which does not cancel these accusations.

I mentioned before how we interpret punishment, adherence to principle and objectivity. We are not speaking of them in the abstract sense, but for the sake of our common cause, primarily for the sake of the indoctrination of people, communists and, in particular, administrative personnel.

Agayeva was promoted to the position of rayispolkom chairman in 1978 and was able to perpetrate so many outrageous violations within just 2 years! Of course, we could say today that the party raykom and the Baku Gorkom were indiscriminating in regard to this person at that time and were wrong to promote her. But in view of the fact that they did promote her, they should have kept an eye on her, helped her, taught her, warned her and prevented this behavior. This is the duty of each party administrator, especially the first secretary of a party raykom, gorkom or obkom.

Serious violations have also been committed by the Dashkesanskiy Rayispolkom and its chairman, R. Gadzhiyev. He has held this position since July 1978 and was the secretary of the party raykom prior to this. It has been established that Comrade Gadzhiyev violates the principles of collective leadership, treats people rudely and tactlessly, takes a formalistic approach to the complaints and requests of the working public, behaves arrogantly toward his subordinates and misuses his

authority in the distribution of housing and motor vehicles. Comrade Gadzhiyev has sold one-third of the passenger vehicles, allocated to the rayon for outstanding workers in agricultural production, to his acquaintances, who have no connection with agriculture. With the connivance of the rayispolkom, the unauthorized acquisition of motor vehicles by administrative workers through middlemen has become widespread.

Laws are also broken in the assignment of housing. Of the 207 assigned residences, 36 were allocated to unregistered individuals and 47 cases involved flagrant violations of the assignment sequence. Comrade Gadzhiyev should bear party and official responsibility for all of this.

These incidents also testify that some party committees are still not guiding the soviets well, are not delving deeply into their activity and are not supervising their work sufficiently. Radical steps must be taken to correct the situation and strengthen the party's guidance of soviets and all public organizations.

The CPAz Central Committee has repeatedly directed the attention of party and soviet organs in cities and rayons to the need for the closer scrutiny of housing assignments and a struggle against shortcomings in this work. We have made a number of principled decisions in regard to the persons guilty of violating housing assignment rules. This was thoroughly discussed at the 30th CPAz Congress and the 44th Baku Party Conference. The incidents discovered in Oktyabr'skiy and other rayons and the letters, information and complaints received from citizens indicate, however, that we have not seen the end of these vicious practices and that we need a more persistent and vigorous struggle against abuses of power in the distribution of housing. More reliable public control is needed in this area. Speakers at the 26th CPSU Congress stressed the importance of extreme care, objectivity and honesty in the distribution of housing. It is the duty and obligation of party committees and soviet and trade-union organs to comply fully with the instructions of the 26th party congress and 30th CPAz Congress and ensure the proper organization of this vitally important aspect of the lives of working people.

Party, soviet, trade-union and Komsomol organizations must direct the full force of their educative influence, public opinion and legal control against those who try to take more from society while giving it less, those who discredit the title of communist and Soviet citizen by their behavior and actions.

The 26th CPSU Congress called for a persistent, uncompromising struggle against shortcomings and negative practices. An effective weapon in this struggle will be the further development of criticism and self-criticism, the reinforcement of party, state and labor discipline and a persistent and purposeful fight against any deviations from the party charter and the standards of communist morality.

The measures submitted to the plenum indicate the basic aspects of party political and organizational work in connection with the implementation of 26th CPSU Congress and 30th CPAz Congress decisions. Naturally, they do not cover all of the problems we must solve or all of the immediate objectives of individual party organs. For this reason, a creative approach must be taken when these measures are being carried out, all new issues must be examined and settled in a timely manner, and every effort must be made to heighten production efficiency and improve party organizational and ideological work.

Central Committee members and candidates for membership, Auditing Commission members and ministerial and departmental heads had an opportunity to read the drafted measures in full yesterday. All of these comrades received a copy of the draft and, according to our agreement, have submitted their proposals, remarks and requests to the CPAz Central Committee. What am I trying to tell you, Comrades? The draft was received by 270 individuals. Proposals and recommendations were submitted by 64 of them, or one out of every four. The rest of these comrades expressed their agreement and had no comments or additions to make.

It is also indicative that 235 recommendations and proposals were submitted in regard to the draft organizational and political measures. Naturally, this does not mean that our draft does not cover all matters or that it requires so many additions. The draft, as we have said, is intensive and comprehensive. It was drawn up with a view to the proposals and requests made at meetings of labor collectives and the rayon, city and oblast party aktiv. We felt it would be best, however, to distribute it to Central Committee members and candidates for membership, Auditing Commission members and administrative personnel a day in advance of the plenum so that they could take an active part in the adoption of solutions to the main problems in the fulfillment of 26th congress plans. Consequently, these 235 proposals and recommendations testify to the enthusiasm of our administrative personnel and their interest in the compilation of a specific long-range program for the attainment of the socioeconomic and political objectives set at the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th CPAz Congress.

These proposals, Comrades, are many and varied. And what is most fortunate and quite promising is that there are proposals pertaining to all matters. Most of the specific proposals and recommendations were submitted in regard to the section on the republic economy. In particular, measures were proposed for the further improvement of planning and the methods of economic management, the development and introduction of economic independence, the augmentation of the return on capital and the efficient use of material resources. Several proposals were submitted regarding the further development of the oil and gas industry and petroleum machine building, the efficient use of local raw materials and their industrial processing, the augmentation of labor productivity, the reduction of manual labor, the introduction of small-scale mechanization, computer equipment and automatic control systems and the intelligent use of labor resources.

Proposed measures regarding the further comprehensive development of agriculture include the enlargement of cotton processing facilities, the specialization of cotton gins, the construction of new canneries and so forth. Many of the proposals concerned problems in the development of animal husbandry, the reinforcement of the fodder base, the construction of fodder production enterprises and the training of skilled animal husbandry personnel, particularly middle-level managers.

Proposals were submitted regarding the well-being of the working public. In these a great deal of attention was given to the improvement of public health care, the financial status and living conditions of veterans and disabled veterans of the Great Patriotic War and veterans of labor, the development of the republic health resort network and the construction of new spas and sanatoriums. Specific measures were proposed in regard to broader-scale construction of cultural, consumer and sports facilities in rural areas, the improvement of the quality of consumer goods and the augmentation of their assortment.



Proposals concerning the improvement of transport services, particularly in Baku, deserve special consideration. For the more efficient operation and long-range development of all types of transport, the creation of a republic interdepartmental committee to coordinate this work has been proposed.

Specific proposals were submitted regarding the improvement of municipal services, including the operation and maintenance of housing, the efficient use of gas resources, the improvement of the present gas supply system and the installation of gaslines in all remote parts of the republic within the present five-year plan.

Several recommendations were submitted regarding ideological and political indoctrination and the extensive coverage of experience in the moral indoctrination of the working public.

Measures aimed at the improvement of public education in the republic were supplemented. In particular, proposals called for improvement in the training of workers for developing branches of the national economy, the further reinforcement of contacts between the school and the society and the improvement of the quality of Russian language teaching in academic institutions.

Requests were submitted regarding cultural matters, the preservation of historical monuments and the improvement of the architectural appearance of cities.

The proposals regarding the section on party organizational work were aimed at the further organizational and political reinforcement of party committees, the stronger influencing of the life and work of labor collectives by primary party organizations and the improvement of the structure of party organizations.

Several proposals are connected with the activity and operational efficiency of the party groups of production collectives. Proposals lay special emphasis on the need to summarize and publicize progressive experience in party work.

Proposals were also submitted regarding the responsibility of administrators to immediately and carefully examine letters and suggestions and give appointments to workers. Several comrades believe that this matter must be discussed at the CPAz Central Committee plenum.

Proposals stated the need to give more attention in these measures to the better organization of supervision and the augmentation of the role of party committee auditing commissions in this work, the better supervision of the work of soviets, trade-union and Komsomol organizations and people's control organs and the reinforcement of socialist legality and law and order.

This is a brief description of the proposals submitted after a reading of the draft. Today proposals, additions and requests will naturally be voiced by comrades during the discussion of the report and draft measures at the plenum. We feel that this is an excellent way of compiling this exceedingly important document of our republic party organization. I think that after today's discussion, the plenum of the CPAz Central Committee will ask the Central Committee Bureau to study all submitted proposals, comments and recommendations thoroughly and in depth and reflect them to the maximum in the final draft. I only want to make the stipulation that when the matters in question are economic and social in nature, the



proposals naturally can only be implemented within the framework of our five-year plan. Each person's desire to build more, create more, make things more convenient and so forth is understandable. But all of this must fit into the framework defined in the Basic Guidelines.

I repeat, I am personally overjoyed by this concern and interested participation in the examination and discussion of the draft submitted to the Central Committee plenum. The comrades who have submitted proposals, however, must also think about what they can do to put them in action. This is also an important, and perhaps even the most important, aspect of the matter. We Central Committee members and candidates for membership, Auditing Commission members and heads of party committees must organize all of this work within the 11th Five-Year Plan. Consequently, the overall success of these measures and the effective implementation of 26th CPSU Congress decisions will depend on each individual's own approach to these measures, including the proposals he submitted.

Comrades! Intense and productive construction is being carried out on a broad scale in the vast expanses of our great motherland. Today the Communist Party is mobilizing the spiritual and material resources of the Soviet society for the attainment of the high objectives set by the 26th congress. Each party organization and each labor collective will bear its share of the responsibility for the fulfillment of state plans and socialist commitments, for the outcome of the 11th Five-Year Plan and for the economic and defensive strength of the Soviet State. We communists of Azerbaijan are also fully aware of our responsibility. The activity of the republic party organization was highly commended in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress. This makes us happy, inspires us and, at the same time, gives us an even greater responsibility to the party and the country. We can assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, headed by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, that the communists and working public of Azerbaijan, true to their international and patriotic duty and the glorious labor traditions of the 1970's, will not betray the party's trust and will make a fitting contribution to the attainment of the objectives set by the 26th congress of our great Leninist party.

(Comrade G. A. Aliyev's speech was heard with great interest and was repeatedly interrupted by applause.)

8588

CSO: 1800/438

## REGIONAL

### TAJIK ECONOMIC PLANS REVIEWED

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 13 May 81 p 2

[Article by K. Makhamov, chairman of Tajik SSR Gosplan: "Steps of Growth"]

[Text] In marking out the paths for the further building of communism in our country, the 26th CPSU Congress outlined an extensive program for increasing the prosperity of Soviet people, based on the steady, sequential development of the national economy. Immediately after the Congress, in accordance with its aims and also with the decisions of the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, work was begun on drawing up a well-developed plan for the republic's economic and social development during the 11th Five-Year Plan. The draft plan is now basically ready. Lofty but completely realistic goals have been outlined.

The new five-year plan will constitute an important stage in the development of Tajikistan's production forces as well as a further increase in the national prosperity. With these goals in mind provision has been made for a widespread system of measures to speed up scientific and technical progress and to put the economy onto an intensive path of development, to improve management and the entire economic mechanism, and to reinforce the orientation toward achieving high end results.

The production of industrial output, as registered in the Basic Directions for the Country's Development, will grow by 24--27 percent. Accelerated development will be achieved by those sectors which constitute the nucleus of the republic's heavy industry: electric-power engineering, non-ferrous metallurgy, machine building, and the chemical industry. And here the leading role will be relegated to the South Tajik Territorial Production Complex; new capacities will be introduced and assimilated in its facilities.

For a long time now Tajikistan has been called the Land of Electricity. During the five-year plan the consumption of electricity in the republic will increase by 63 percent, including 20 percent in agriculture. The power-worker ratio in rural areas will increase even more significantly--by a factor of 1.6--1.8.

At such a growth rate of electric-power consumption the capacities of the presently existing electric power stations will be exhausted, and hence provisions have been made to put the first unit of the Baypazinskaya GES on line as early as 1984, while the station will be fully operational by the end of this five-year plan. In toto by this deadline the output of electric power will be raised to 16 billion kw-hrs. At the same time construction of the powerful Rogunskaya GES is getting underway, and construction will begin on the Pamirskaya GES on the Gunt River.

Among the principal consumers of electric power are non-ferrous metallurgy, whose volume of output will grow by a factor of 2.1, and the chemical industry, which will experience an 11-fold growth. New capacities will come on line at the Tajik Aluminum Plant and the Isfarinsk Hydrometallurgical Plant, as well as at the Aizobak Ore-Dressing Combine, while operations will begin on developing the Tororak Deposit.

Tajikistan is rich in mineral resources, and during the 11th Five-Year Plan they will continue to be developed. In order to meet the republic's needs for coal, measures are being adopted to begin exploitation of the Fan-Yagiobsk Deposit, where additional geological survey operations are now being conducted. It is also intended to construct a gas pipeline from Bashtentyak to Kulyab in order to supply the city with gas.

The development of natural resources requires new efforts by the republic's geologists. The amount of geological surveying operations in monetary terms will be increased by 28 percent. Work will be continued on discovering and investigating deposits of petroleum and natural gas in the southern part of Tajikistan, along with ensuring an increase in the extraction of mineral resources at existing and modernized mining enterprises.

Among other tasks assigned to geologists during the five-year plan is the creation of a raw-materials base for building new enterprises to extract tin, tungsten, and boron in the Pamirs and copper in the Darvaz. Operations are being expanded with regard to protecting underground waters and supplying them to populated points, as well as studying landslides, mud-laden torrents, and combatting them.

It is necessary for all regions of the republic to have known reserves of building materials; this is particularly important for strengthening the construction industry. By the end of the five-year plan in comparison with last year production output in the building-materials industry will be increased by one-fourth, and with respect to many types of items--by even more. Thus, the output of wall materials will increase by 37 percent, porous fillers--by more than 60 percent, ceramic glazed tiles--by 33 percent, precast reinforced-concrete structural components--by more than 30 percent, trellis posts-- more than three-fold.

In order to guarantee such a growth rate, a large program of renovating existing and building new projects for the construction industry has been outlined.

In accordance with the aims of the Congress there is to be an expansion of the material-technical base of enterprises turning out consumer goods. In all sectors measures have been provided to increase the production of items enjoying heightened demand and, primarily, for improving the assortment and quality of items for children. Particular attention will be paid to the production of cotton and silk fabrics. There will also be a significant increase in the output of standard-model footwear, stockings (by 14 million pair), and sewn garments (by 46 million rubles).

Here too the increase will be achieved by virtue of modernizing existing capacities as well as introducing new ones. There will be an expansion of the network of branches of large enterprises in the small cities and settlements, and this will allow us to bring production closer to the residences of the rural population and to attract a considerable number of women into socially useful labor. The

Ura-Tyubinsk Stocking and Handkerchief Factory will go on line, construction will be finished on a porcelain plant in Tursunzad, and construction will be started on a large cotton-spinning factory in Kurgan-Tyub.

Within the increase in the production of consumer goods the role of local industry will be heightened. The volume of commodity output here will grow during the five-year plan by a factor of 1.4. There will be more output of carpets and rug-type items (10.8 percent), garment items (more than 18 percent), items of folk handicrafts (20 percent), souvenirs (22 percent), as well as woolen head kerchiefs.

As is the case with other sectors, the production base will be expanded in the Ministry of Local Industry. Construction will be completed on the factory for woolen head kerchiefs in Leninabad, modernization will be carried out on a garment factory in Kulyab as well as pottery production facilities in Dushanbe and Karatag. There are also plans to build a factory to process raw hides in Gissar, a factory producing facing stones and souvenirs in Khorog, and an industrial combine in Dushanbe.

In the extensive program for increasing the national prosperity, as outlined by the Party Congress, a leading place is allocated to the development of the agro-industrial complex and to increasing the effectiveness of agroindustrial production. In our republic 657 million rubles of state capital investments are provided for boosting agriculture. This is 25 percent more than was assimilated during the past five-year plan. Furthermore, almost half a billion rubles will be invested by kolkhozes. Considerable capital investments are also being allocated to the development of new lands: during the five-year plan we are confronted with the task of irrigating 50-55,000 hectares ha of virgin lands.

Special attention is being devoted to increasing the capacities in livestock raising. In particular, complexes will be put on line to raise and feed calves in the amount of 15,000 head, as well as 24,000 head in the Gachinsk Pig-Raising Complex. In order to strengthen the fodder base by 20--25,000 ha, the area under fodder crops is being increased, and the construction of fodder workshops is being expanded.

The conversion of livestock raising to an industrialized basis, improvement in the structure of the herd and breeding operations will allow us to significantly increase the productivity of livestock and the over-all level of output. The production of beef will increase by more than 24 percent, pigs--by 26 percent, poultry--by 27 percent, and eggs by 50 percent. By the end of the five-year plan the yield from one cow is scheduled to reach 2,520 kg, which is 207 kg higher than last year's level. The privately owned subsidiary farms will provide a substantial addition to food products.

For cotton growers the 11th Five-Year Plan is marked by a considerable increase in the production of fine-fiber types of cotton--amounting to as much as 340,000 tons, in comparison with an insignificant increase in the total volume of raw cotton. At the same time there will be a strengthening of the material and technical base of the cotton-processing industry.



Other sectors of agriculture will be developed further. The average annual output of grain is planned to be increased by 7.2 percent (corn by a factor of 1.7), potatoes by 20 percent, and melon crops by 15-17 percent. During the five-year period more than 13,000 ha of orchards and vineyards will be established. The establishment of new plantations is provided, for the most part, on the farms of the republic's Ministry of Fruit and Vegetables. The fish catch will be increased by a factor of 1.5.

As in no other five-year plan, serious attention is being paid to developing sectors connected with servicing agriculture and processing its output. What is intended is the widespread construction of warehouses, grain-storage facilities, workshops, technical service stations, silo and hay-storage structures, hothouses, etc.

Within the agro-industrial complex processing enterprises will be technically re-equipped, and new ones will be built. Thus, a sausage factory in Dushanbe, a salt works in Tavan, and a bakery in Kulyab will go on line. The modernization of the Dushanbe and Leninabad Meat-packing Combines will allow us to increase the output of sausage-type items.

Large problems confront the transport and communications workers. Hauls of freight and passengers by automotive transport in general use will be increased by more than 23 percent, and the volume of communications services--by 22 percent. Provisions are being made for the construction and modernization of roads as well as the introduction of new capacities for telephone exchanges in cities and rural localities.

Science plays a great role in carrying out all the tasks of the national economy. The efforts of scientists will be aimed at solving the most important problems of the national economy. With this goal in mind, purposeful, integrated programs of research are being developed.

During the five-year plan we will be confronted with the task of completing work on carrying out the decree of the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers, entitled "On Improving the Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Raising the Effectiveness of Production and the quality of work."

The development of the economy will enable us to implement a widespread program of the further growth in the people's material and cultural standard of living. Here are a few milestones which are outlined by the draft of the five-year plan.

The volume of retail commodity turnover, including cooperative trade and public dining, will increase by 37 percent. Everyday services will be rendered to the population in an amount greater by almost a factor of 1.5. The shopping area of stores will be expanded (by 18 percent), the number of seats in public-dining enterprises will be increased (32 percent), and the following will go on line: large buildings providing everyday services, laundries, baths, dry cleaning, workshops, and the Pentyt-tekhnika Plant.

The five-year plan will provide the rising generation with new schools (90,000 vacancies), children's preschool institutions (20,000 vacancies). The army of schoolchildren will be increased by 14 percent. The acceptance of children in the system of vocational-technical education will grow by a factor of 1.4.

In order to improve the population's health care, provisions have been made to build hospitals with more than 4,000 beds and polyclinics with the capacity of 6,000 visits. All types of medical aid will be improved.

The plan has instituted an extensive program of housing construction. During the five-year period the republic's inhabitants will receive approximately 6 million sq. meters of housing, which is 17 more than in the previous five-year plan. Housing-construction cooperatives will be created for the first time in rural localities. At the same time, measures are being outlined with regard to developing communal facilities, improving the supply of natural gas to the population, as well as drinking water. The Vakhshak Water Pipeline, the republic's largest, will come on line, and construction will be continued on water pipelines in other cities and regions.

The plans for the republic's economic and social development, as outlined for the 11th Five-Year Plan, correspond to the Party's general course to increase the people's prosperity and to strengthen the might of our country. The fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the tasks of the five-year plan will constitute an important contribution by the working people of Tajikistan to the realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

2304

DOC: 1800/491

## REGIONAL

### BRIGADES AT TAJIK ALUMINUM PLANT NEED IMPROVEMENT

Dushanbe KUMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by senior foreman V. Polivanny by commission of the workers of "SpetsGEM": "Cooperation Underway"]

[Text] The brigade contract is being introduced very slowly at the construction of the Tajik aluminum plant. The main reason is the poor supply of the construction and installation brigades with items and materials.

The plant is being built by the industrial method. The level of prefabricated construction here is high and mechanization is extensively used. The collective of builders and installers of the TadAZ is stable and has the necessary skill. In other words, all the conditions for universal introduction of the brigade contract are present at the construction site. But only units are currently working by this progressive method.

This year the collective of work foremen of "Spetsgidroenergomontazh" has been commissioned to assemble metal designs and equipment at electric founding section No 2 which should be put into operation together with electrolysis structure No 10. This facility is enormously important for the normal operation of TadAZ. All the participants in the construction understand this. The question of building the "electric foundries" was acute at the meetings of the construction headquarters that are held weekly in the "Alyuminstroy" administration.

The "SpetsGEM" installers have studied all the documents on this facility, have formulated measures and have defined the quantitative and qualitative composition of the brigade. We have finally decided to work on a unified detail by the method of brigade cost accounting. Based on the annual program for this facility, we must monthly install 450 tons of metal structures. By 1 May it was already necessary to assemble 1,800 tons of structures, but now only about 100 tons are ready. The ZHKK [reinforced concrete structures] and SD [expansion unknown] plant has supplied to the site 2,200 tons of metal, however, only 300 can be installed. The remaining metal structures lie in the warehouse and await completion.

This is the chief misfortune causing the situation to suffer: the metal structures are supplied to the construction site of TadAZ without being completed and with low quality. A large number of the items need to be brought to complete plant readiness. Complaints of the factory workers for the poor quality of the plan are unsubstantiated since the manufacturing plant itself developed the drawings in the preparation stage, or other organizations at its order.

We the installers have the impression that the Dushanbe plant of ZhBK and SD is not interested in the needs of the construction site. Moreover, there has not been any reaction to all the requests for completion of the sets and improvement in the quality of the items. It is also clear that there is poor engineering preparation at the enterprise, the department of technical monitoring does not follow the process of product manufacture, and the marketing department sends out everything it gets its hands on.

It is very poor that the plan works on the old plan. Is it not time to place its economic interests in direct dependence on the interests of the construction site? In this case the ZhBK and SD plant would supply complete items of high quality and would strive to cover the orders more rapidly. In other words, the manufacturing plant would be interested in installing their items and would take responsibility for the introduction of TadAZ facilities not only morally, but also materially.

I would like to say in conclusion that a good and skilled collective is working at the ZhBK and SD plant. It has helped its partners in the "Worker Relay-Race", the builders, to get out of complicated situations many times. We believe that the factory workers will use their rich experience and internal reserves and again extend the hand of help to the TadAZ builders.

9015

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## REGIONAL

### NONCHERNOZEM VILLAGE RESENTS BEING DECLARED 'FUTURELESS'

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 81 p 2

[Article by V. Sasayeva, chairman of the ispolkom of the Gribtsovo rural soviet, A. Golovyashkin, tractor driver, and T. Sokolova, school director, deputy of the rural soviet: "They Called the Village 'Futureless'"]

[Text] Our village of Gribtsovo is ancient. It is located on the high bank of the northern Kubina River. Small villages are scattered among the forests and small meadows.

Long ago, many centuries ago, our forefathers began to inhabit these areas. The taiga was difficult to overcome and the lack of roads interfered. But scraps of pasture land developed in the forests and hay fields were cleared. The people built strong houses, raised cattle, caught fish, trapped wild animals and furs. Our kray was also famous for its crafts: they wove baskets, bent bows, adjusted sleighs, burned out charcoal and rolled valenki. They did a lot of other things. In a word, this history of establishment of the village is busy and not easy. But the people held fast here, although the taiga agriculture of former times could not provide bread for all. They left for seasonal trades, but as a rule, returned with time to their native nests. It could not be any other way: the land and the attitude towards it served and still serve as the measure of merit of the rural laborer.

A new form of farming the land came to us in the 1930's. Kolkhozes were formed. They were small and conformed in their structure to the natural features of the north, the labor habits of the population and its attachment to the area. But, naturally, some of the people from our villages went to the cities. Our northern kray was involved in this process also. Severnaya Magnitka and other large industrial enterprises that grew up on our Volgogradskaya land required and still require workers.

But, it seems to us that sometimes such circumstances are formed voluntarily or involuntarily that with excess force, as they say, push men to leave his native areas. For example, our kolkhoz was first enlarged, then converted into a sovkhoz and quite a different village was defined as the central farmstead. Gribtsovo thus lost the importance of the center of production gravity. Then it was decided to narrowly specialize the sovkhoz to feed young stock. We were only left small farms. As a result, many workers were simply not in their business.

Of course, the process of changing agriculture is often ambiguous, but in any case, all should be done very reasonably. At the corner is placed man's attitude towards the land. Possibilities for its more efficient use should be sought. As it seems to us, the specific nature of our northern nonchernozem land should be taken into consideration better. Those forms of farming that are effective on large spaces, say in Kazakhstan or southern Russia, the Ukraine, should not be mechanically transferred to the nonchernozem land, especially to the north. Measurements should be taken 7 times, everything must be considered, how the planned reconstruction will fit into the natural features, into the economic structure, and whether, as the sociologists say, unplanned side effects will develop.

We are firmly confident that successful enlargement of our northern farms and construction of large animal husbandry complexes that were designed, by the way, not on its own but imported feed, in the final analysis stimulated... the efflux of the population both from Gribtsovo and from other small villages.

In this respect, we would like to share our opinion on the extant practice of socioeconomic development of the regions in our northern nonchernozem land. Is it right that planning is often based only on purely production indicators, while the social indicators are poorly considered. Neither the historically formed economic structure or the natural potentialities are taken into account. The most important is that little consideration is given to the human factor: what the people here have been engaged in for a long time, what are their habits, tendencies, and how strong their ties to the land are. Our Gribtsovo, for example, falls into the category of villages where only "limited development" is permitted, while the villages on the territory of the rural soviet have been proclaimed as "futureless." They say that they should be settled together into unified large settlements where it is easier to set up any type of cultural and general service. It is true that the planners stipulated that the process of settling together should not be artificially forced. But in practice, not always and not everyone pays attention to these stipulations if the plan as a whole has already been adopted. When this plan began to be implemented, it was found that "it was smooth on paper, but they forgot about the ravines."

There was a bakery in Gribtsovo. It provided fresh bread daily to all the villages of the rural soviet. The bakery was closed and they began to ship bread in from the rayon center, first three times a week, and, for example before the May Day holiday, generally a week before. It was not enough that the bread was stale, it was also poorly baked through. It was always worse than what is sold in the rayon center. Our only store for 27 villages has a poor assortment. A consumer cooperative supplies the village. Its main indicator is fulfillment of the commodity turnover plan. The buyer is interested in a specific commodity. But the consumer cooperative is a trade monopolist in the rural locality and does everything that is convenient for it, and it seems, as simply as possible. Is this not why instead of the necessary commodity in the stores, there are unmarketable goods? The people from the small, futureless village travel to the rayon, to the city to go shopping.

The mechanics of the television studio from the rayon rarely visit us, only when five-six televisions needing repair have been accumulated in the villages. You wait for weeks. It is also not easy for us to fix a washing machine or to order a coat or shoes in the rayon workshop.

Usually any difficulties and interruptions in the supply, and with the cultural and general services in general are customarily explained by the distance of the small population areas and the lack of roads. But our rural soviet lies next to a good interrayon road, the Sokol-Kharovsk, which has year-round traffic. And a bus still comes to Gribtsovo daily. So that the problem is not with the road, or more accurately, not only with the road.

This definition "futureless" hangs over us like a sentence. Voluntarily or involuntarily they are cutting off all our services, including cultural. There are lectures in the rural Palace of Culture once every 6 months now, while the rest of the time there are only movies. It is quite understandable that the young people are reacting in their own way, they are reacting "with their feet!" In the last 8 years, the population of the rural soviet, and mainly because of the young people, diminished from 560 to 325. Of the 3 schools, the first 2 have closed. The Gribtsovo school for 8 grades that at one time had 300 students, now barely counts 50. The school was closed and the children were sent to boarding school, and immediately after the parents left, and the farm was closed.

What does this mean, the person left the land? This means that from a producer of agricultural products he is automatically converted into a consumer. The land that was won with such difficulty, little by little drops out of the turnover. It is painful to see how lands that were gained by sweat drop out of the agricultural turnover and are overgrown with bushes next to abandoned villages. How many sections of pasture around Gribtsovo have become low-productive hay fields, and how many forests, at one time rich with grassy meadows, have become overgrown with brush and again have become forests. On the whole the Sokol'skiy rayon reduced its rural population in a short time by double and mainly, because of those such as us, the "futureless." Is it worth being surprised that the gross output of agricultural products for the region has also diminished. The number of rural residents has been cut in half in the entire Vologodskaya Oblast in which there are several hundred rural soviets such as Gribtsovo.

Of course the nonchernozem land needs large sovkhoses with good quality cattle yards, as well as roads and agricultural equipment. But the first and most important task must be holding man to the land and preserving our northern country. It is not mandatory, of course, in the original patriarchal form that some writers still fight for who do not understand the essence of the social processes occurring in the country, but at a new stage of creating modern working and living conditions, and satisfying the cultural and general demands of the rural resident on a level with the city-dweller. We see this as the main route to preserving the rural work force of the nonchernozem, a strong and reliable work force.

It seems to us that the enormous potential reserve in the small village has not been properly considered in deciding the food program. Can man in his small village really not produce produce? One should not hurry to proclaim the small villages futureless, but supply them with agricultural equipment, fertilizers, fuel, and with all measures encourage raising of beef and dairy cattle. The hay fields should be assigned, not formally, but essentially for long-term use by private farms. Agricultural production here, in the small village is a traditional occupation. In the zone that is not exposed to droughts or dust storms, for a long time harvests have been obtained of although not very high, but even and stable yields of grains, potatoes and vegetables have been cultivated, and beef and dairy cattle raised.

But the problems of the living standards of the small village and their drawing closer to the city standards also should be approached creatively. Why should we not think about creating a mobile form of services for small populated areas to satisfy the cultural and general needs of their inhabitants. The mobile library would bring new books that they wait in line for in the oblast center. If the television screen was out the mechanic would promptly answer the first request, and even better, would come before, for preventive maintenance. The rayon "Remstroy" could be repaired and a new cowshed built. The seller from the village general store would stop in and would be interested in what commodity to bring us and on what schedule.

Now when the role and importance of the soviets have risen considerably, we the people's deputies of all ranks need to penetrate deeper into the life of each, including the small village.

Unfortunately, in certain oblasts there are thousands of the so-called "futureless" villages in which schools and clubs are no longer built, in which the electricity is turned off, the commodity network and services are curtailed, and the construction of housing is eliminated. These villages have no radio, television or telephone communication. No roads are built to them. The soviets of people's deputies need to focus the most serious attention on the urgent needs of the small villages and towns.

9035

CSO: 1800/523



## REGIONAL

### KIRGHIZ MINISTRY OFFICIALS DISCUSS CODE OF LAWS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 26 May 81 p 4

[Article by A. Adilova, deputy justice minister of the Kirghiz SSR and B. Kiyashko, chief of an administration of the Ministry of Justice of the Kirghiz SSR: "The Kirghiz SSR Legal Codex"]

[Text] "The renewal of Soviet legislative established in the foundations of the Constitution has had a great positive effect," stated Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in his speech before the 26th CPSU Congress. "The new laws make it possible to regulate different aspects of public relations more sensitively, more precisely. The efforts toward the perfection of legislation will be continued. In this, three aspects are emerging as primary: managing the national economy, realizing the constitutional rights of citizens and public organizations, completing publication of the All-Union Code of Laws."

Vigorous efforts are being made with respect to all aspects in our republic as well. The Kirghiz SSR code of laws is being developed into an organized system. Initially all legislative acts of the republic were systematized according to the date and year of their promulgation. This was the preliminary stage. It made possible the bringing together of all the legislative acts and the decision as to which ones were normative in nature. The chronological compilation of the acts made up 45 volumes.

In 1973 a resolution of the publication of the "Systematic Compilation of Kirghiz SSR Legislation in Force" was adopted. That it was necessary was clear in that it was difficult to use the chronological compilation because of its vast size. Besides this, there had been included in it a large number of acts promulgated in the first years after the formation of the Kirghiz SSR. Naturally, many of them had become obsolete, superseded by new laws in full or in part; some required supplementation. They had to be analyzed and broken down into 30 legislative categories; it was necessary to replace laws that had lost their meaning, to introduce into those in force the necessary amendments and additions.

Five years of painstaking effort resulted in the selection of several thousand laws which were included in the 25-volume "Systematic Compilation of Kirghiz SSR Legislation in Force."

The completion of this task made possible a transition to a new stage of the perfection of the republic's legislation: preparation of the "Legal Codex of the

Kirghiz SSR," which will be an organic component of the code of laws of the Soviet state. To implement the overall management of the preparation and publication of the Legal Codex, a special commission was created, the membership of which included administrators of ministries and departments, as well as of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences. Solving the most important problems in the preparation of the Legal Codex, it instructed ministries, state committees and departments on the development of proposals for amendments and additions to legislative acts in force and for preparing drafts of new laws. The processing of materials as well as the responsibility for the quality and completeness of the legal acts fell to the Kirghiz SSR Ministry of Justice.

The "Kirghiz SSR Legal Codex" will consist of five divisions. Represented in them will be legislation on the structure of society and the state, social development and culture, the rational utilization and conservation of natural resources, the national economy, justice and the preservation of law and order. It is thought that the materials will take up five to seven volumes.

Included in the Legal Codex will be all legislative acts in force in the republic, among them those already developed and adopted after 7 October 1977 as well as those resolutions of the Kirghiz SSR government that are normative in nature for society. An important characteristic of the perfection of the republic's legislation is the inseparable bond of the latter to the Constitution of the USSR and that of the Kirghiz SSR.

At the present time the work of making amendments and additions in the light of the new Constitution to the legislative acts previously in force is nearing completion. This will be one more very large group of laws, updated in their very incorporation into the Codex in answer to the requirements of the present day.

It may seem strange at first glance: to the laws previously in force new ones are being added; yet the Codex will be five times smaller in size than its immediate predecessor, the 25-volume compilation of Kirghiz SSR legislation, a fact which reflects the difficult nature of this task. What is required is intense consolidation directed at making new and unified laws as well as the very clearest formulation of them. It is unconditionally required for the improvement of legal regulation in all branches of justice that this be carried out.

In our republic the volumes of legislation will be published in expandable fascicle form. This will make it possible, without the periodic reissuing of all the volumes, to enter appropriate changes into any one of them by means of reissuing individual pages or fascicles as needed.

A schedule has been set up for the preparation and publication of the "Kirghiz SSR Legal Codex." The first volume is supposed to be published in 1983; the next ones, annually up to 1987. However, the realization of this goal depends on how the ministries and departments charged with carrying out in the projects approach their task. At the present time there has been observed a tendency to prolong assignments, to postpone completing tasks until later dates. It is said that there will be time for all of this, that there is still plenty of time for the submission of projects. But the time of reckoning approaches; more than one year of work on each project is required. Those departments thinking in 1978 that it would be a long time until

1980 are today requesting an extension of their deadline, not having been able to carry out the project in time. It is not unusual for projects on legislative acts which were hurriedly prepared to be returned for revisions.

The grandiose tasks assigned by the 26th CPSU Congress demand the mobilization of all our powers for the perfection of state administration and the enhancement of organization and of discipline. Precisely formulated legislation will be conducive to this.

9582

CSO: 1800/498

## REGIONAL

### KIRGHIZ TRADE OFFICE DIRECTOR RAPPED FOR CORRUPTION

Prave SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 26 May 81 p 3

[Title: "Before the Committee for People's Control, Kirghiz SSR: Made Accountable"]

[Text] The republic's Committee for People's Control reviewed the question of abuses by the Director of the Kadzhi-Saysk Office of Trade, Kerimberdiyev and the director of food services for this office, Yesenamanov.

As noted in the adopted resolution, Director of the Kadzhi-Saysk Office of Trade Kerimberdiyev did not meet the required level of operations in the district assigned to him; he permitted mismanagement and abuses.

Owing to poor control of the availability and quality of goods in the warehouses of the Office of Trade, there were unmarketable and no longer marketable goods amounting to 54,900 rubles and marked-down goods amounting to 6,600 rubles.

It had become an accepted practice for goods managers and drivers to pay the stores money instead of delivering scarce goods from supply bases.

Making use of his official position, Kerimberdiyev established nepotism in the Office of Trade staff and regularly, without paying, took various goods from the Office's stores and warehouses the cost of which he returned only in the course of inspection.

Constant extortion from persons responsible for materials was permitted by Director of Food Services Yesenamanov. Enjoying the patronage of Kerimberdiyev and Yesenamanov, many workers in trade set out on a dishonest path. Only within the last year did this come to light in the Office of Trade and, in addition, 12 cases of serious shortages were exposed. In many trade enterprises and in the food services sector the level of commercial service was low. In one enterprise out of three, violations of the trade regulations were discovered.

Because of their failure to meet the required level of operations in the district assigned to them, the abuse of an official position, regular extortion from persons responsible for materials, the Committee for People's Control of the Republic removed Kerimberdiyev and Yesenamanov from the positions they occupied. K. Kydykbayev, chief of the Issyk-Kul'sk Oblast Executive Committee was severely reproved for the liberalism he had shown towards the directors of the Kadzhi-Saysk Office of Trade, Kerimberdiyev and Yesenamanov, who had committed abuses in office.

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## REGIONAL

### TURKMENS IMPROVE RURAL SERVICES

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 13 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by M. Neklesa, chief engineer of the Maryyskiy rayon kombinat of public utilities and social services of the population: "Service for the Rural Resident"]

[Text] Giving the fiscal report of the CPSU Central Committee at the 26th Party Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated: "Specific concern for a specific person, his needs and requirements is the beginning and final point for the party's economic policy. I recall this in order to stress once more a simple, but very important thought: production of goods for the population and the development of the sphere of services is the primary party business. This is how it needs to be treated."

These words completely refer to us, the workers of the public utilities and social services. The party calls upon us to improve the services of the rural population because this is associated to a great measure with the resolution of the social problems of the village. The workers of the village await more services from us, and, understandably, of better quality.

Our kombinat of public utilities and social services has attained good results in the past year and in the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole. The rural residents of the Maryyskiy rayon now have 16 types of services. Reception points for repair of appliances, dry cleaning, knitting items, and sewing and footwear workshops have been opened on the central farms, individual sections of Khauz-Khan and the Sulandy settlement.

The workshops for repair and custom sewing of clothes and shoes, photographic studio and hairdressers have the lion's share for the assortment of general services for the rural population. It is to the credit of the collectives of these enterprises that in the 10th Five-Year Plan the rayon kombinat of public utilities and social services provided services to the population for 230,000 rubles more than stipulated by the plan.

Items of the sewing workshops of the Peshan-Ali settlement and the "Kommunist" kol-khoz are very popular among the people. The famous experts Ilaman Charyyev and Gozel' Akmuradova work there. The experts Sazhat Gudzhev, Annamamed Yellyyev, and veteran of the Great Patriotic War Khant Begdzhanyov sew and repair shoes well. These people are the fame of the kombinat. For fame about a good expert is a guarantee of an increase in order.

The workers of the rayon kombinat of public utilities and social services are continually studying the demand of the rural workers for services. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, their quantity more than doubled. Besides the sewing and shoe workshops, shops were opened to fabricate items from metal, to repair houses and administrative buildings, and to make furniture. We are now offering the rural residents such services as completion of ceremonial rites, weddings, anniversaries, etc.

It should be said that the new types of services were liked by the village workers. This can be judged, for example, by the following fact: the shop of earthenware last year gave the enterprise 8,300 rubles of income with a plan of 7,000. It is supervised by the experienced, expert potterer Rakhmatulla Ispailov. In his hands the clay is converted into wonderful candlesticks, pitchers that are of great demand. Our potters are now setting up fabrication of national ovens to bake tamdyr bread.

The metal items shops render diverse services to the population. These shops are located in the Peshan-Ali settlement and the "Oktyabr'" kolkhoz. Here one can order troughs to feed cattle, window lattices, fences, shelves, trestle-beds, etc. A lot of orders are received from the population and our experts always try to fill them on schedule.

Since January of this year, a repair-construction administration of the republic Ministry of Public Utilities and General Services has begun to operate. This greatly facilitated our task of repairing housing and permitted an increase in the volume of these types of services for the population.

The life of the rural population is busier than in the city. Beginning in spring and up to late autumn they are in the field, growing and harvesting cotton, grain and other agricultural products. We hope the harvest to be greater, which means that we have to be more concerned about the rural residents. Then they will not waste their time in trips to the rayon center to order shoes or repair a refrigerator. Working time saved for the workers of the fields and farms is additional agricultural products.

The workers in the sphere of services, in discussing in their collectives the materials of the 26th Party Congress, planned new frontiers to improve service for the rural resident. New courses have been developed for the complex brigades of general services to the range pastures and farms, and the cotton fields. The primary attention is focused on the quality of fulfillment of the orders and efficiency of services for the population. In the 11th Five-Year Plan, new public utilities and general services facilities will be built in the region. This will permit services for the rural residents on a higher level.

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## REGIONAL

### CONFERENCE ON PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS ENDS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 7 Jun 81

[Article from KirTAG: "Increase the Fighting Spirit of the Party Organizations"]

[Text] As already reported, the republic scientific and practical conference "The 26th CPSU Congress for Further Increase in the Fighting Spirit of the Primary Party Organizations, to Intensify Their Role and Influence on Solving Tasks of Communist Construction" opened in Frunze on 4 June.

The conference participants have heard and discussed reports on urgent problems of socioeconomic and political strategy of the CPSU at the modern stage, and have examined tasks of the party organizations of the republic in this light. The section meetings made deep analysis of the potentiality of the primary party organizations to improve the level of organizational and mass political work, and to strengthen responsibility of the Communists for the successful fulfillment of the scale plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Meetings took place with the leaders of the republic ministries and departments. The conference participants were informed of the outlook for development of the sectors of the national economy.

The final plenary session took place on 6 June.

The meeting was opened by the second secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, V. A. Makarenko.

The following read reports to the conference participants:

main worker of the CPSU central committee S. Z. Shpilevoy "26th CPSU Congress on the Development of the Party and Urgent Questions of Organizational-Party Work";

lecturer of the CPSU Central Committee V. G. Mashentsev "Main Tasks for Economic Development of the USSR in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress";

lecturer of the CPSU Central Committee N. V. Podol'skiy "Main Aspects of the USSR Foreign Policy in Light of the Report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress";

the chairman of the KGB of the Kirghiz SSR N. P. Lomov "On Ideological Diversion of the Imperialist States and Improvement in the Political Fighting Spirit of the Soviet People under Modern Conditions."

The leaders of the sections, heads of the departments of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee discussed the results of the section work.

The conference adopted practical recommendations aimed at all-possible activation of the activity of the primary party organizations in the republic for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks defined in the report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, T. U. Usubaliyev gave the closing speech.

The conference participants unanimously, with great enthusiasm adopted the letter of greeting to the CPSU Central Committee, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

The following were present at the plenary session: members of the office of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee T. Kh. Koshoyev, A. Dyuysheyev, K. N. Kulmatov, A. Dzhumagulov, K. M. Moldobayev, N. G. Minich, A. M. Masaliyev, candidates for membership to the office of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Dzh. Ch. Tashibekova, E. Abakirov and V. K. Dolmatov.

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